Archæological Institute of America.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1888–89.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1889.

WITH APPENDICES ON THE RECENT PROGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGY BY ALFRED EMERSON, HENRY W. HAYNES, AND AD. F. BANDELIER.

CAMBRIDGE:
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CONTENTS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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BOSTON SOCIETY.

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Boston.

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89—26

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(1889–90.)

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(1889–90.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Baltimore.

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52

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18 — 1

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for New York City.

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(1889–90.)

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A. Augustus Low	81 Burling Slip.
Seth Low	81 Burling Slip.
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2

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(1889–90.)

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Talcott Williams	1833 Spruce Street.
Richard Wood	400 Chestnut Street.

21

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Philadelphia.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than $100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than $10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

AT a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of $10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than $100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows: —

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the Archæological Institute: —

IN presenting the Tenth Annual Report to the members of the Institute, the Council regret that the completion of certain important pieces of work, which they confidently expected during the past year, is still delayed.

The first part of the final Report of Mr. Bandelier, embracing the results of his long and thorough investigations in the southwestern regions of the United States, is now nearly ready for publication, and, unless some unforeseen delay should occur, will be issued in the ensuing autumn. It will be a remarkable contribution to knowledge concerning what has hitherto been an obscure field of archæology and history, and will increase the already well established high reputation of its author as an investigator of the pre-historic conditions and historic relations of the various Indian tribes with which the Spanish conquerors of Mexico came into contact in their expeditions and settlements north of the Mexican territory.

It is impossible to say when the final Report by Mr. Clarke on the Investigations at Assos will be completed. The slow rate of its progress is doubtless mainly due to the multitude of the points of inquiry which arise in the discussion of the vast body of new material accumulated during the work upon the site. In a letter addressed to the President of the Institute, in August last, Dr. Peters, the head of the Expedition to Babylonia undertaken by the Philadelphia Society of the Institute, wrote as follows: "I wish to report that Mr. Clarke has been of great service to me in matters pertaining to the Expedition. . . . . I visited him at Harrow in order to see his work, and came away enthusiastic over it. He is working diligently, but he has undertaken to make his work a complete one, and the labor is enormous. I went over his plans, his notes, — in fact he showed me everything, — and the thoroughness, accuracy, and many-sidedness of the work surpass anything that I have seen. I am glad that he has delayed so long, because by that delay we shall secure a monumental work."

The Philadelphia Society has confined its efforts, during the first year of its existence, to the promotion of the Babylonian Expedition sent out a year ago under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. After many vexatious delays and much difficulty, the Expedition obtained a firman on terms which, considering the present laws in the Turkish Empire regarding excavations, seem favorable, and during the past

winter digging was begun on the site of Niffer, the ancient Nippur, one of the largest cities of ancient Babylonia, and one of the most promising mounds for excavators. There is good reason for expectation of satisfactory results from the work of this interesting expedition. What has been already achieved by previous explorers in Babylonia is little compared with what remains to be done in the investigation of those remains of the ancient empire from which further knowledge of its history and institutions may be derived.

The New York Society has shown unusual activity during the year, increasing its membership to more than two hundred, and holding a series of meetings, six in number, at which papers were read by Professors Merriam and Marquand, and Messrs. Russell Sturgis, Julius Sachs, and J. C. Morgenthau. These meetings have been successful in maintaining and increasing the interest in the work of the Institute, not only among its members, but also in the community at large.

The Baltimore Society has held two meetings at the Johns Hopkins University, at which addresses were made by President Gilman, Professors Gildersleeve and Frothingham, Mr. Vincent, and others. The Society has placed on exhibition at the Peabody Institute its collection of Greek and Etruscan antiquities acquired by Messrs. Clarke, Emerson, and Frothingham during recent trips to Rome and Southern Italy. It is proposed, during succeeding years, to hold at least three meetings devoted respectively

to subjects within the field of Oriental, Classical, and American Archæology.

While the different Societies have thus been engaged, the Council has not attempted to undertake any new work to be carried on by the Institute as a whole. Not because motives to do so were lacking, but because it seemed best to defer any expedition, the means for which must be obtained mainly from the members of the Institute, until there should be no chance of contributions for such an object conflicting with the progress of the subscription for the permanent fund of the School at Athens. This subscription amounts at present to something over $50,000, raised principally in Boston and New York. The thanks of the Institute are especially due to Mr. Henry G. Marquand, not only for his own liberal contribution to the fund, but even more for his well directed and steady efforts to obtain contributions from others. The Council venture to hope that the coming year may see the subscription increased at least to $100,000.

The Seventh Annual Report of its Managing Committee, which will be in the hands of the members of the Institute before the publication of the present Report, affords ample evidence of the activity and usefulness of the School. The value of the service which it is rendering to the progress of classical scholarship in America is strikingly shown in the interesting Reports of its last two Annual Directors, Professors D'Ooge and Merriam, appended to that of

the Managing Committee. It has already established for itself an honorable reputation, and a strong claim for support and furtherance, not only on classical students in America, but also on all Americans who desire that their country should bear part in the progress of the intellectual life of the world.

The American Journal of Archæology has increased the closeness of its relations to the Institute by undertaking to publish the reports of the investigations of the School at Athens, and other papers with which the Committee of the School has agreed to furnish it. Whenever it may be desirable, these papers will be published separately, in advance of the regular issues of the Journal, in order to give immediate publicity to the discoveries of the School. The circulation of the Journal is not yet sufficient to make it self-supporting, and the Council believe that the members of the Institute will agree with them in thinking it well to secure its continuance by an annual subsidy from the funds of the Institute. The members, not subscribers to the Journal, will receive the separate issues of the papers furnished from the School.

The Council have pleasure in appending to their Report papers on the Recent Progress of Classical and American Archæology, by hands that will be recognized as competent.

In closing the Tenth Annual Report, the Council would recall to the members of the Institute the work accomplished by it during the past ten years. With

comparatively small means, it has sent out and supported the first American expedition organized for the investigation of a site of interest in the ancient world. The value of the results obtained at Assos has been recognized by scholars, but the importance of the additions made to our acquaintance with Greek antiquity by the energy, intelligence, and well directed labors of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bacon, and their associates, cannot be fully appreciated until the publication of Mr. Clarke's final Report. It will then be apparent that both the history and the geography of the Troad and the region adjacent to it have been made better known, while our knowledge concerning life and the arts in a Greek city has been greatly increased. No recent investigation has been more profitable in adding to our information respecting the common civic habits and customs of the Greeks.

The journey of Mr. Stillman in Crete, and that of Messrs. Clarke and Emerson in Southern Italy, though each was cut short by the interference of the authorities of the respective regions just at the beginning of investigations that promised to be of unusual interest, were, however, not without worth in indicating what may be expected from future unimpeded explorations. Such hindrances to scientific inquiry as were in both cases interposed to put a stop to work from which the cause of learning would have benefited, are instances of a spirit common indeed, but unworthy of a civilized nation.

On our own continent, the Institute has added to

the knowledge of the past through the work accomplished by Mr. Bandelier in New Mexico and Mexico. His Report on Pecos and his studies of the Pueblos of New Mexico have thrown abundant light upon what was previously a comparatively obscure field of American antiquity, his investigations of Mitla, Cholula, and other sites of ancient civilization in Mexico have corrected and enlarged our knowledge concerning them, while his extensive studies of the documentary history of the relations of the Spanish conquerors with the native tribes, in combination with his residence among the Indians of to-day, his careful and acute observation of their actual modes of life, his collection of their traditions, and his unwearied and varied exploration of the remains of their past, have brought order out of chaos, and opened the right way for the successful prosecution of further researches.

No work which the Institute has undertaken is likely to be of more permanent importance than the foundation of the School at Athens. The admirable building in which the School is housed was erected by means of contributions made in great part by members of the Institute, while as a corporate body they have aided in defraying the cost of the expeditions and excavations undertaken by the School, as well as that of its publications. The favors which the School has received from the government of Greece, the support afforded to it by the leading colleges and universities of our own country, and the liberal contributions to it from the public, indicate

the general recognition of its value. They combine with the excellent work already accomplished by it, as well as with the prospect of its future influence in aiding to maintain a high standard of classical learning in America, in giving to American students the opportunity to take part in the increase of that learning, and in encouraging in American scholarship a sense of independence as well as a solidity and thoroughness which it has often hitherto lacked, to establish an undeniable claim for its endowment with a fund sufficient to secure for it the best attainable organization and administration.

A series of eight volumes, to be increased shortly to ten, without including minor publications, of Papers of the Institute and of the School, are the published memorials of the work of the past ten years. But the Institute has also contributed to the support of the American Journal of Archæology, the growing reputation of which is a proof of its usefulness and value.

Such a record as this is not altogether unsatisfactory, but its chief worth is in the motive it affords for energetic effort to accomplish still more in the next ten years than has been done in the past. The field of work open to the Institute is so vast, that it can occupy at the best but a corner of it, and so attractive as to afford a constant stimulus to those who would engage in it. The ancient world still lies half buried in the soil, or in the sand. Delphi, a name to conjure with, is hidden under the rude erections of rude

generations. The entrance to the labyrinth of Crete is still forbidden. Cyrene, with the countless monuments of its ancient splendor, still waits to be thoroughly explored. Asia Minor, Assyria, Egypt, are still full of hidden treasures. In our own country the field of work is enormous in extent, and there are questions to be solved in regard to its ancient inhabitants which excite the curiosity of investigators, though there is little reason to suppose that any discoveries now remain to be made that will greatly change the general outlines of knowledge.

To do what it ought in the work of investigation, the Institute requires a larger income than it has hitherto possessed, and this is to be obtained by an increase in the number of its members. The present number of its members is not far from four hundred. This is not enough for real efficiency. It should be more than doubled. With a thousand members the power of the Institute to perform work creditable to itself and honorable to the country would be great. The Council earnestly appeal to the members individually to interest themselves to secure an increase of the list. There are certainly many more than a thousand men and women in the country who would gladly, if the matter were properly brought to their attention, assist, by joining the Institute, in carrying out the objects for which it was founded. The West has as yet contributed hardly anything to the work. The Council trust that no long time will pass before a branch Society will be formed in Chicago, in Cin-

cinnati, in St. Louis, or other cities where are persons who care for the advance of knowledge of the past of the human race. The motto of the Institute, *Virum monumenta priorum*, has a special significance for Americans. Deprived as we are of the influence exerted on the imagination by the visible memorials of past generations, and of that strong incentive to generous effort which they afford, there is, perhaps, nothing better fitted to supply this lack than such studies as it is the object of the Institute to promote.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*
HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*
MARTIN BRIMMER.
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.
FRANCIS PARKMAN.
STEPHEN SALISBURY.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
JOSEPH W. HARPER.
ALLEN MARQUAND.
DAVID L. BARTLETT.
DANIEL C. GILMAN.
JOHN P. PETERS.

Council for 1888–89.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1st, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Annual Subscriptions, 1888–89 (Boston Society)	$1,220.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1888–89 (Baltimore Society)	450.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1887–88 (Philadelphia Society)	60.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1888–89 (New York Society)	1,215.00	
Sale of Publications	2.25	
Interest	59.65	
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1888	3,202.15	
		$6,209.05

EXPENSES.

Appropriations: —			
School at Athens	$777.09		
Assos Expedition, Salary of J. T. Clarke	159.32		
Egypt Exploration Fund	100.00		
Journal of Archæology	750.00		
		$1,786.41	
Printing		176.93	
Secretary's Account		75.00	
General Expense		23.25	
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1889	$2,932.46		
Amount of New York Society's Subscriptions	1,215.00		
		$4,147.46	
			$6,209.05

PERCIVAL LOWELL, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX.

I.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

By ALFRED EMERSON, Ph. D.,
Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University.

The interest and advantage of archæological studies and the fructifying influence of the archæological enterprises by which new material is added to the world's knowledge of Antiquity are evident from the fact that the foremost civilized nations have been assiduous, during the nineteenth century, in applying themselves to such studies, and promoting enterprises of this nature. Important political events, among which we may single out the movements which led to the opening up of Greece and to the remodelling of Rome, have given powerful impetus to the progress of archæological discovery on classical soil. Organized scientific effort of private corporations or under the direction of national and local administrations, has tended to supersede the activity of noble and royal amateurs like Lord Elgin, Prince Canino, the Marquis Campana, the Dukes Serra di Falco and De Luynes, and King Louis I. of Bavaria. Their line, indeed, is happily not extinct, but it has been united with equally illustrious names from among the new peerage of commerce and finance. Archæology has attained, especially in Germany, a post of honor in the cycle of university studies. The tools and materials of scientific research have been gathered in museums, and thus brought within the reach both of professional and of lay students. The work of the scientific expert has met with its due recognition in proportion as society has understood the value of archæological studies in illuminating the pages of history,

and the positive inspiration which modern art, education, and culture can derive from the contemplation and just appreciation of the masterpieces of ancient art. Indeed, the present advanced state of archæological research, by which the meaning, and therefore the value, of almost every antique once submitted to the scrutiny of the trained eye is increased a hundredfold, has become possible only through the adoption of the methods of the modern laboratory. Of these methods, for the most part, there existed fifty years ago the barest conception. And the best of it is, that the expert's gain in this science is never the loss of the great lay public, as it sometimes is in those sciences which require instruments and processes utterly incomprehensible to the uninitiated, or the results of which assume an intangible form.

If, by way of obtaining a perspective view of the present situation in matters archæological, we undertake to pass in review a portion of the archæological work of the last ten years, — and surely the Archæological Institute of America may fittingly turn aside for a moment, while celebrating its own decennial anniversary, to consider the more general aspects of the cosmopolitan movement of which it is the constituted national exponent, — if we thus pass in review some of the archæological achievements of the last decennium, the close connection and interdependence of the systematic teaching and training of the archæological laboratory, the progress of material discovery, and the growth of public and private collections, will at once be manifest.

The archæological achievements of this period are of sufficient importance to have aroused the attention of the civilized world, and of sufficient scope to be distinctly characteristic of the modern epoch in classical archæology. The period opens with one of the most striking undertakings of the century more than half completed. I refer to the excavation of Olympia by the German government. The prehistoric sanctuary of Zeus on the banks of the Peloponnesian river Alpheios, with its quadrennial athletic games, was more than the ideal centre of the superabundant physical life of ancient Greece. Owing to the unparalleled esteem in which athletic distinction was held by the Greeks, Olympia became a rich museum of all that was best in Greek art. Despite the ravages of the Roman, the Goth, the Christian iconoclasts, and the mediæval

lime-kiln, it seemed impossible that all its treasures could have utterly disappeared. Winckelmann wrote, in 1767: "I am convinced that the reward of an excavation at this point would be rich beyond any conception, and that a great light would arise to art in consequence of a careful investigation of this ground." It was reserved to Winckelmann's countrymen to prove his intuition true.

The suggestion of Ernst Curtius, the historian of Greece, that the undertaking be made a national one, found favor with the late German Emperor, then Crown Prince Frederick, and commended itself to the German Diet, by which $125,000 was voted for the project of unearthing the whole area of the Olympian Altis, or sacred precinct, with all the monuments it enclosed. The diplomatic agreement was ratified by the Greek Chamber on October 30, 1875. The Greek government was to further the operations of the German archæologists by purchasing the site from its private owners, by the construction of a macadamized road up the Alpheios to Olympia, by detailing a police force to maintain order among the numerous laborers and to prevent pilfering, and by providing for the temporary, and later for the permanent housing of the antiques to be discovered. In consideration of the outlay incurred by Germany, a monopoly of all rights of reproduction was granted for five years from the date of discovery of each antique or inscription. Greece relaxed her usual rigidity in regard to the exportation of antiques so far as to concede to the excavators a property right in whatever duplicates might be discovered. Some coins and Roman portrait statues ultimately found their way to Berlin under this clause; but it would be a mistake to estimate the benefit accruing to Germany by the number or weight of these specimens. They were, indeed, the mere crumbs of the Homeric banquet, — the lion's claw from which the lion's size and strength could be conjectured. Nevertheless, it may be said that scientific discoveries have never excited more national enthusiasm and pride, and with reason when the character of the recovered remains is considered.

During six seasons of digging, from 1875 to 1881, the German spade brought to light the most interesting complex of religious, decorative, and practical structures, and the largest collection of memorable sculptures, ever buried, so far as we know, in one spot of Greek soil. Among architectural monuments, it revealed the greatest national

sanctuary of pagan Greece in the temple of Olympian Zeus. It also revealed the oldest Greek temple yet known, in the adjoining fane of Hera, a structure of the ninth century before Christ. The composite structure of this building, with its stone foundations, its walls of unburnt brick, its porch of columns originally all of wood, and its superstructure of wood protected by tiling, brilliantly confirmed the hitherto speculative doctrine as to the development of the Doric order of architecture through translation of a wood construction into one of stone. The same spade revealed a whole series of the costly treasuries erected at Olympia by the principal or the most devout Greek states for the housing of their public offerings to the god. This series is quite unique in the history of architecture. It brought to light the best example of a Greek gymnasium, and likewise of a Greek parliament-house. It made known for the first time the details of an elaborate system of Greek water-works, and determined, by the measurement of the race-course, the exact length (192.4 m.) of the stadion of six hundred Olympic feet, which was as much the Panhellenic distance unit as the series of the Olympic festivals was the principal basis of Grecian chronology. Among sculptural remains, it gave back to the world, for the first time, the complete sculptured adornment of a typical Greek temple, that of Zeus. Twelve sculptured metopes render in bas-relief the labors of Herakles, a Dorian subject. The two great gable groups by Paionios and Alkamenes severally represent the chariot-race of Pelops with Oinomaos, and the extermination of the Centaurs by the Lapithai, the former a favorite local, and the latter a favorite national legend. This alone makes a collection of fifty-four pieces, nearly all of colossal dimensions, which have now been set up in the Olympian Museum. In the same hall, elevated high in air upon her triangular pedestal, another recovered masterpiece seems rather to float than rest; it is the daringly conceived and more daringly executed Winged Victory of Paionios, the original of one of Art's immortal types. Here the work has glorified the man; for before the excavation of Olympia, Paionios was virtually unknown even to professed students of ancient art. But even the name of the most famous artist of all antiquity, Praxiteles of Athens, has gained a new significance to the contemporary world by the recovery of his statue of Hermes holding the

infant Dionysos. The Hermes is a marble equal to anything that has been imagined of the foremost triumphs of Greek sculpture in its palmiest days. Enshrined in a separate chamber, like his sister of Melos in the Louvre, the perfect and eternal beauty of the young god will attract many a devout pilgrim to the banks of the Alpheios. Its isolation will prevent its diverting attention from some of the less captivating pieces of the Olympian collection, many of which have a high historical value for the light shed by them on the earlier periods of Greek sculpture. Of these, for example, is the battle of the gods and giants from the pediment of the treasury of the Megarans, a work of the sixth century before Christ, and the earliest example so far known of a composition of this kind. The numerous other remains of architecture and sculpture found in the Altis, with the bronzes and terra-cottas, are still engaging the attention of the learned. The collection of Greek inscriptions made at Olympia numbers no less than eleven hundred, and furnishes invaluable historical material covering a period of about as many years. Even from the point of view of the civil engineer, such an excavation as that of Olympia must command considerable respect; this purely archæological operation required the lifting and removal of 350,000 cubic meters of soil, — one thirtieth of the amount required for the cutting of a navigable canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

The year 1878 is chiefly noted in archæology by the discoveries made at Pergamon in Asia Minor. It would scarcely have been discreet to make public before their completion the negotiations which ultimately enriched the Royal Museum of Berlin with a treasure of original Greek sculptures that placed it at once in the front rank of similar institutions, and this at an outlay of not much more than $30,000. This unheralded success seemed but the just reward of the disinterested Olympian enterprise which had put Greece in the enviable position of being able to refuse the offer of a million drachmas for a statue drawn from the silt of the Kladeos with German money.

While the operations at Bergama and the consequent acquisition of the now famous Pergamene marbles for Berlin were the result rather of exceptional opportunity than of plan, they were not altogether fortuitous. Carl Humann, a German engineer in the service of the Ottoman Empire, had several years before made the Berlin Museum

a present of three marble fragments which proved the partial preservation of the colossal altar of Zeus erected by King Eumenes II. of Pergamon in commemoration of a signal victory over the Gauls. At the instance of Professor Conze, the Prussian Ministry of Public Education granted the means for a preliminary search for further fragments. Humann, the discoverer, was despatched to Asia Minor on this mission; on the third day from his arrival, he had already found eleven plates of the long lost giant frieze, immured in the old fortification wall of the Pergamene citadel. A gift from Emperor William supplementing the fund at Humann's disposal, he was soon joined by the architect Bohn and Professor Conze himself. And it was not long before the whole citadel, with its ancient altar, temples, library, theatre, porticos, and fortifications, was laid bare and accurately planned. Ninety marble plates of the great sculptured frieze, plates of a uniform height of 2.30 m., but varying in width from 61 cm. to 1.10 m., were presently loaded on the German navy cutters "Comet" and "Lorelei." Fifteen hundred fragments, carefully boxed, were sent with them to be fitted to their places by the experienced artisans employed in the work of mounting by the Museum authorities. Nor was this all. To make up, as it were, for the materially unrequited outlay of Olympia, the very storehouses of the Prussian Museum are now overflowing, not only with detached pieces of sculpture, but also with all manner of architectural members, — columns, architraves, pilasters, triglyphs, cornice-blocks, mouldings, — all from the capital of the Attalidæ.

The historical and archæological interest centres, however, on the wonderful structure and adornment of the great altar of Zeus. This remarkable monument of royal devotion to the religion of the king among gods dates from the age of the successors of Alexander the Great. If the sculptures of the temple of Olympia illustrate the period of Greek art which immediately preceded the triumphs of the Periklean age, the Pergamene marbles bear testimony to the great revival of art which succeeded the storm and stress amid which the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea were parcelled out into Macedonian kingdoms. It was the time when the repulse of the Gallic invasion, both in Hellas and in Asia Minor, assumed the semblance of a new national struggle for existence, — a semblance which politic Macedonian rulers were careful to accentuate. What the same

Gauls had not long before been to Rome, what the Persians had once been to Greece and the Carthaginians to Sicily, what the Cimbri and Spartacus were soon to be to Italy, what the Hungarians were to the Germany of Henry the Fowler and the Turks to Europe in the day of Sobieski and Don John of Austria, the Galatian hordes were to the Greeks of the Hellenistic age. King Eumenes defeated them on the plain of Pergamon. This victory was commemorated in various ways. It is well known that Byron's dying gladiator is really a Gaul. Sundry single figures from the series of battle-pieces to which it belonged are scattered through Italian and other museums. They are of Asiatic marble and Pergamene workmanship. The battle-piece which represented the defeat of the Gauls was accompanied by its historical and mythological prototypes in sculptured combats of Greek warriors against Persians and Amazons, and also in a rendering of the elemental conflict between the gods and giants.

And so the great altar erected to Zeus as a memorial thank-offering was decorated with an ample frieze, in which, as in an epic, we see the whole divine fraternity waging war with the powers of savagery and destruction, not to say darkness. St. John, indeed, saw in the gods and their enemies alike only demons. To him the supreme Zeus of the Gentiles could be neither king nor father in heaven; and so, alluding to the demonological subject matter of its bas-reliefs, he picturesquely characterizes this of his altar as "Satan's throne."[1] The gigantic altar, one hundred and twenty feet square and forty high, placed on a lofty mountain, its platform surrounded on three sides by an Ionic colonnade, with an opening and staircase facing the west, and girdled at its base with these abominations, — what was it but the seat from which Satan looked forth nightly across the roofs of Pergamon, centre of a Roman rule and a Greek learning equally congenial to him, over the fertile fields and rich vineyards of Asia to the distant sea, and claimed them all for his own? The strong individual element in the Miltonian composition of the frieze finds distinct expression in the inscribed designation of the figures. The name of each god was engraved in the hollow of the cornice above his head, and of each

[1] Revelation ii. 12, 13: "And to the angel of the church in Pergamos write. These things saith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges: I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is."

giant on the plinth beneath his feet. Unfortunately, the members were found so scattered that the names can no more be read off as they once could. The identifications require all the resources of technical and archæological knowledge. The sculptures exhibit the consecrated types for the forms of the great gods. Zeus strides armed with the lightning and ægis; Apollo and Artemis carry a bow. But such an extent of sculptured surface exacted the introduction of many lesser divinities, and the opposing horde of giants was far less differentiated. A usual type gave them human bodies with serpents in the stead of feet (*anguipedes*); earlier art made them quite human. Both types occur in the frieze, with sundry variations. Several giants have wings. The adversary of Athena flaps a double pair. One figure has two horns and bull's ears, another a lion's head and fore paws; the strangest of all is disfigured by a buffalo's hump and an ugly dewlap. Serpents, lions, dogs, take part in the fray, and add to the variety of the groups, already much diversified by many singular modes of combat. The goddesses are more cruel than the gods.

The anatomical knowledge and the power of physiognomic characterization displayed in these sculptures are extraordinary. Schooled as it had been in the portraiture of Macedonian princes and the rendering of barbarian ethnological types, the art of Pergamon could draw on resources unknown to the workshops of Pheidias and Praxiteles. Less lofty, its conceptions are still imposing, imperfectly grand perhaps, but thoroughly grandiose. The figures are one half larger than life. They encircle three sides of the altar in one unbroken band. Its west front presented two symmetrical faces to right and left of a magnificent stair by which the worshippers ascended to the colonnaded platform. Finally, the extremities of the frieze flanked the stairway for a distance of six meters, or until it was cut by the rise of the steps. The aggregate length of the seven strips is 156.60 m. Nearly half of the slabs were recovered.

The east front seems to have been occupied by the Olympians proper, to whose support the marine deities apparently rallied on the north, and the terrestrial gods on the south. Zeus, Athena, Apollo, and Artemis have already been mentioned as among the recovered figures. Rhea, the mother of the gods, was in the vanguard riding a lion. Dionysos, who at Pergamon bore the name of Καθηγεμών, or

the Leader, had his place to the right of the stairway on the west front, at the very head of the divine array. In the fore-front just around the corner, the Berlin sculptor, Grüttner, has made a spirited restoration of the steeds of Hephaistos, as they must have plunged madly up the steps, something like those of Zeus on the famous gem of Athenion. On flank and front of the left-hand bastion, opposite, all is given up to the liquid element; it is represented by Nereus and his daughters. Over against the god of wine and vineyards stood Poseidon, lord of the vineless sea, in the midst of his train; for this arrangement results from the presence of his spouse, Amphitrite, with her escort of Tritons, Nereids, and sea-monsters, as in the Munich frieze. We look in vain for sea-born Aphrodite in the same retinue. Enough that so much has escaped the *calcis sacra fames*, and among the rest the splendid quadriga of Helios, and the pathetic figure of the earth-goddess Ge, rising half out of the ground to mourn — since it was not given her to avert — the destruction of her children by the pitiless gods.

To sum up, the discoveries of Conze, Bohn, and Humann have filled what was once a blank in the history of Greek art. Regarded simply as works of art, the Pergamene marbles have very great independent value, and are sure of admiration as long as sculpture and the taste for it endures; nor is it probable that it will be diminished by the modern spirit which characterizes them as compared with the sculptures of the Parthenon, and, indeed, with all works of purely Hellenic art.

A most practical method was adopted at Berlin of bringing home to the lay mind, in a more vivid manner than usual, the tangible results of the two great German excavations on Greek soil. A large panorama of Pergamon, painted by a couple of able young artists as it may have appeared in its Attalid prime, was exhibited in conjunction with a full-size plastic restoration and polychrome reconstruction of the eastern front of the Olympian temple, and also of the western front of the great Pergamene altar. This example of the intelligent effort at reconstruction attempted by the archæological science of to-day, owed its first suggestion to the popularity of the exhibition of polychrome sculpture of all ages which had been organized in Berlin a year or two before under the direction of Professor Treu. But these

exhibitions, like the recent reunion of a number of the original excavators of Olympia on its familiar soil for the purpose of superintending the important operations connected with the final disposition of the Olympian antiquities in the new museum, given by a Greek patron of the fine arts, and like the plans and labors now on foot for a grand final publication of both great enterprises, hardly demand more than this brief notice here.

If the excavations in the valley of the Alpheios and on the height of Bergama are types of a necessarily sporadic national activity, such as other nations besides the German have displayed in other times and places, the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Roman, or rather Imperial German Archæological Institute, in 1879, was emphasizing at about the same time the systematic and uninterrupted pursuit of archæological studies as the indispensable condition of success in explorations in the field. Professor Michaelis's memorial *History of the German Archæological Institute*, 1829 to 1879, is the complete record of its organization, vicissitudes, and achievements, of which even a summary would lead us too far. Originally conceived by the archæologist Gerhard and Baron Bunsen as a sort of international archæological clearing-house, through which the materials daily brought to light in Italy might promptly be made known to the specialists and enlightened amateurs of all nations, this union of previously scattered energies first took shape as a private association, under the significant title "Instituto di Correspondenza Archeologica," and the Italian language was preferred until very recently in all its publications, as being the most natural vehicle for discussions conducted before an international audience assembled on Roman soil, and bound together by a common interest in the antiquities of the Italian peninsula.

For many years the *Bullettino* of the Institute, with its monthly reports of the progress of archæological discovery in Rome and the rest of Italy, was the only publication of the sort. The successive founding of the *Revue Archéologique*, the Naples *Bullettino*, the *Archäologische Zeitung* (started and edited for many years by Gerhard himself), latterly also of the *Gazette Archéologique*, of the three archæological periodicals that now appear in Athens, of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the *American Journal of Archæology*, and the *Classical*

Review, but most of all the carefully recorded and exact work of the Roman Municipal Commission, as represented in its *Bullettino*, and the similar character of the governmental *Notizie degli Scavi* for all Italy, as well as the increased interest of all polite circles, as reflected in the news and correspondence columns of the daily and weekly press of Europe and America, — all these factors contributed increasingly to the gradual curtailment of the *Bullettino's* field, both as to matter and subscribers. The way was thus paved for a change in the character of the Institute, and it has now, after passing through an intermediate stage of dependence on the patronage of Prussian royalty, become an organization under the imperial government of Germany, with its chief seat at Berlin, and has adopted the German language for its publications, though without on this account alienating the sympathies of its non-German membership, or forgetting the international comity that presided at its birth. To quote one of the official utterances of the lamented Henzen, who before his death had indeed approved the alteration of some of the cherished external forms, "The collection of the remains of antiquity by any single hand, or even by organized co-operation, is simply impossible. All nations that are heirs to ancient civilization must vie in the performance of this work. Therefore, all the work of the Institute cannot be claimed as German, but belongs to all nations, and particularly to the Italians." The *Antike Denkmäler* and the *Jahrbuch*, now issued by the Central Direction of the Imperial Institute in Berlin, are substantially but a continuation, on a broader basis and in handsomer form, of the splendid old *Monumenti* and *Annali* so long published in Rome. Apart from these regular periodicals, the Roman Institute has been perhaps the most important agency in promoting scientific publication in the domain of classical archæology. Its first secretary, Gerhard, began a systematic issue of collected materials in his celebrated *Vase Paintings* and *Etruscan Mirrors*. The latter collection is being continued, as well as Brunn's *Etruscan Urns*, by Körte. Helbig's *Campanian Frescos* and Mau's *History of Mural Painting in Pompeii* are of a similar character. Henzen, as permanent Secretary of the Institute in Rome, had a large share in the editing of the monumental *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, taking special charge of the important volumes of the *Inscriptiones Urbis Romae* and the supplemental *Ephemeris Epi-*

graphica. Among the other publications closely connected with those which received their first impulse from the Institute, that of *Antique Terra-cottas*, under the general editorship of Professor Kekulé, is well advanced. It appears in separate volumes, each representing a separate district or class, as terra-cottas of Tanagra, Sicily, Southern Italy, Pompeii, terra-cotta reliefs from Campania, etc. Another most important collection promoted by the Institute, and which is shortly to see the light, is a complete *corpus* of sculptured Roman sarcophagi. Projected long ago by Otto Jahn, it is now preparing under the supervision of Professor Robert. The desideratum of uniformly faithful rendering excludes the co-operation of numerous draughtsmen, and this, as well as the wide scattering of the originals, may account for the slowness with which the accumulation of materials has progressed. A still more extensive scheme, no less than a complete *corpus* of ancient statuary, is in a stage of preliminary elaboration by Professor Benndorf, conjointly with a literary repertory of classical archæology.

The institution itself is sumptuously housed on the crest of the Capitoline Hill, a few steps from the civic sculpture galleries on one side, and the Tarpeian Rock on the other. Its adepts, the *Juvenes Capitolini*, or *Ragazzi*, as they are severally styled in written and oral tradition, are contributing to make the antique treasures of all Italy increasingly accessible to amateurs and scholars by their excellent *Catalogues Raisonnés* of the less systematized and less frequented collections of ancient sculpture and other antiquities. Dütschke's Catalogue of the Collections of Northern Italy, a voluminous work, Matz-Duhn's of the lesser Roman collections, and Schreiber's of the treasures of the Villa Ludovisi, deserve special mention. These works, indeed, do in part for Rome what Friedrichs-Wolters's invaluable *Bausteine* do for the student of ancient art in the Museum of Berlin. A number of lucrative fellowships enable the Roman branch of the German Archæological Institute, and the Athenian, which is its younger offshoot, to recruit the ranks of their pupils from a class of students of Antiquity whose previous attainments in particular lines of archæological scholarship and research are of no mean order. Thus their work in Rome and Athens, besides giving them the training which renders them peculiarly well fitted to teach the

relevant branches of philological and historical science in the German colleges and universities, acquires independent value.

The branch of the German Institute at Athens is of comparatively recent establishment. To it, or to the co-operation of the Prussian Departments of War and Education with it, is due a magnificent cartographic survey of Athens and Attica by officers of the Prussian General Staff. The labors of its corps of instructors, students, and visitors alone suffice to assign to Germany a prominent share in the recent advancement of scholarly knowledge on the subjects of Greek epigraphy, of Athenian and provincial topography, of the early and local schools of Greek art, and, above all, of Greek architecture. The promotion to the actual directorship of the school of a practical architect of Dörpfeld's abundant experience and eminent acuteness and ability in the solution of the special problems which classical architecture presents, assuredly has a more than personal bearing.

A spirit of friendly rivalry in the same field of intellectual effort and practical experience unites the German School to the École Française d'Athènes. This institution, the first exploring station of Occidental scholarship in the Orient, dates from 1846, and has been supplemented since 1872 by the Institut de Correspondance Hellénique, with its bimensual *Bulletin*. MM. Thiers and Jules Simon were among the first to demand this extension of the means and aims of the École Française, which has undoubtedly been an honor to French learning, as well as a constant source of inspiration to French scholarship, these having been the objects in view at its founding. The recent excavation of the island sanctuary of Delos by M. Homolle, to which we must presently recur, is perhaps the most important achievement of all which have redounded to the honor of France on Greek soil. A number of small but highly significant excavations among the ruins of Delphi, preliminary to the thorough exploration of that venerable spot, have also been made by the French School. Since the Necropolis of Tanagra revealed a new world of Greek art in its population of terra-cotta figurines, no Greek site has rewarded its excavators with similar treasures so abundantly as Myrina in Asia Minor, explored by the self-sacrificing delegates of the École Française during the years 1880 to 1882. The results of this excavation have been made accessible in one of those exquisite publications which must needs

excite the longing of every book-lover, and in which French reproductive art still carries off the palm. Some of the Myrina terra-cottas are superior to the best Tanagræan specimens. M. Reinach, who conducted the investigation to a satisfactory conclusion after the death of M. Veyries in the midst of his archæological labors, has shown that the art of the Asiatic coroplasts more often reflects the features of the grand sculpture of its epoch than was the case in provincial Bœotia, and that new data for the history of Greek art are to be derived from this source. Moreover, the accuracy and system of the French excavators have in some sort atoned for the indiscriminate rifling which prevailed at Tanagra, and which, in consequence of over-stringent governmental regulations, seems to be the rule wherever antique tombs are concerned, both in Italy and Greece. The authenticity of the Myrina pieces affords also a precious comparative criterion and safeguard in the existing prevalence of forgery in this branch of antiques. The Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, as well as the Louvre, profited by this excavation. It also owes an excellent catalogue to the incentive given by the treasures it received from Myrina; this catalogue, composed by M. Reinach, registers the contents of the Museum up to 1882, the year of its publication. The maintenance of the Imperial Museum, of which Hamdi Bey, a Turkish archæologist, is the capable director, proves the existence of a creditable solicitude for the monuments of the pagan past on the part of the Sublime Porte. A recent administrative grant promises some alleviation of its distressful financial embarrassment. It is, nevertheless, plausibly contended by Occidental archæologists, that the interests of the Imperial Museum, as well as of archæological science, are suffering materially in Turkey in consequence of the repeal of the reasonable law of 1874. Under this law, which is at present overruled by a decree of 1884, the Ottoman government, that is to say, the Imperial Museum, was allowed to share with the excavators the products of legitimate excavation on its territory, which has now almost wholly ceased. We would not be understood as depreciating the importance of certain researches instituted in Syria and elsewhere by Hamdi Bey himself, and which have enriched the storehouses of the Museum with some remarkable pieces. But it is readily understood that, in the present situation of affairs at Constantinople, neither the

Imperial Museum nor the Greek Syllogos can sufice to render foreign aid in archæological enterprise superfluous, if the advancement of the science in the Ottoman dominions is to keep pace with its progress in neighboring countries.

The last extensive excavation, apart from that of Myrina, by which the Imperial Museum was permitted to profit before the new regulation went into force, was an American enterprise, — the exploration of the remains of Assos, a Greek city of the third rank, the ruins of which occupy the height of a volcanic cone on a point of the Asiatic coast directly north of Lesbos, and due south of Troy, on which city it was politically dependent in Homeric times. The antiquities of Assos are now divided between the Louvre, which secured several sculptured slabs from its Doric temple many years ago, and the two institutions which shared the spoils of the systematic excavation, viz. the Imperial Museum of Constantinople and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The Assos Expedition, which was sent out by the Archæological Institute of America under the direction of Mr. J. T. Clarke, succeeded in the course of its two campaigns of 1881 and 1882 in making an exhaustive survey of a site which has been characterized as the best preserved example of a Greek city in its entirety. In this, rather than in the portable antiquities discovered, the permanent value of the Expedition's work will be found to consist. This is the less the place for a bare summary of its scientific results, inasmuch as the Preliminary Report on the Investigations at Assos, in the published Papers of the Institute, is soon to be followed by a thorough final account of the work of the expedition. Suffice it to say, that the excavation of Assos remains the most noteworthy instance of the capacity of the American people for encouraging and carrying to successful conclusion an extensive enterprise of discovery on classical soil. It certainly served the purpose, at the very outset, of justifying in the distrustful eye of European criticism the existence of the Archæological Institute of America, the coming into being of which in this quarter of the globe was calculated to make a strange impression on foreign archæologists, if it be permitted to draw the inference from the classic words in which an eminent German scholar not very many years ago commended the efforts at art instruction then making in the United States.

"All this clearly shows," says Stark in the Report on the Progress of Classical Archæology in *Bursian's Jahresbericht* for 1873, "that even that country, utterly swallowed up as it is in the solution of material and social problems of the most elementary sort, is beginning to realize that some attention to the antique is essential to the prosperity of its industrial arts."

But, to return to Turkey, the geographical and topographical exploration of the remoter vilayets of Asia Minor, which has long been one of the great desiderata of classical science, has been actively carried on of late years. The journeys of Ramsay, Hirschfeld, Sterrett, Benndorf, Niemann, Petersen, Von Luschan, Chermside, Fabricius, as well as his own, have enabled Professor Kiepert to construct the map of Asia Minor *de novo*.

A rich harvest of Greek and Latin inscriptions has naturally marked the progress of these scientific explorers. Professor Sterrett alone, whose journeys were made to a large extent under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America, gathered over one thousand. So large a collection, as a matter of course, comprises documents of various value and the most heterogeneous character, from decrees of cities, municipal laws, letters of kings and emperors to the cities of Asia, legislative regulations and edicts of imperial Rome, and milestones officially planted along the old Roman roads, to the autobiographies of distinguished citizens, the *cursus honorum* of Roman proconsuls and legates, records of public-spirited or pious bequests and donations, replies of oracles, and innumerable epitaphs of the dead. These have been published, with a condensed epigraphical and antiquarian commentary by the discoverer, in two handsome volumes. The maps constructed by Kiepert on the basis of Dr. Sterrett's itineraries form a notable addition to this work, and serve to record the determination, from the above-mentioned epigraphical sources, of many sites of ancient cities that had previously been unidentified. The expeditions of Professor Ramsay in Phrygia have made particularly striking additions to the group of monuments that prove the existence of a native element in the art of Asia Minor.

An entirely new domain has been opened to speculative archæology in the Hittite remains scattered over Anatolia, the interest

of which is no whit inferior to that of the prehistoric civilization first made known by the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Troy-Hissarlik nearly twenty years ago. The study of these Hittite remains, scattered as they are along the trails left by this once powerful people from the coast of Asia Minor to the interior of Babylonia, promises results of genuine importance in the history of Antiquity.

The Oriental affinities of Greek art, not long ago denied or steadily ignored, have of late revealed themselves especially in the Greek islands. The prehistoric pottery and gems, and the objects of the later transitional civilizations, exposed by recent discoveries in Cyprus and Crete, deserve to be noted. The antiquities of Cyprus have acquired a singular interest above all to the Anglo-Saxon world, through the acquisition, on the one hand, of the bulk of the famous Cesnola collection by the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and of Cyprus itself by Great Britain, on the other. There is no doubt that the interests of Cypriote archæology will be well looked after in the future. The Atlas of the Cesnola Collection, which has been issued by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, will always serve as a satisfactory basis for further investigations in a kindred field. The British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, with the co-operation of the British School at Athens in the person of its Director, Mr. E. A. Gardner, and of the University of Cambridge, conducted systematic scientific investigations at various points in Cyprus, particularly at Paphos, during 1887 and 1888, to a continuation of which we may look forward the more confidently from the fact that the local British authorities have found it judicious to prohibit private exploration in the island for the present. One hundred and twenty-eight pages in Volume IX. of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* are devoted to an account of this expedition, with its harvest of new topographical, epigraphical, historical, and archæological data. In Cyprus, the Anglo-Cyprian journal, *The Owl*, has begun the regular issue of an archæological supplement under the professional editorship of an eminent authority, Herr Max Ohnefalsch-Richter.

Dr. Halbherr, who has for several years been commissioned by the Italian government as archæological resident in Crete, has

abundantly justified his mission by his discovery of the two early Cretan legislative codes of Gortyna, and more recently by his guiding and organizing part in the labors of the Greek Syllogos at Candia, and its excavation of the cave of Zeus on Mount Ida. The Gortynian Code is not only remarkable for its unique and primitive Hellenic alphabet, but will henceforward claim attention from all serious students of the development of jurisprudence. We shall not go wrong, in view of the well-known influence of Cretan prototypes on the legislation of Lykourgos at Sparta, on the religious constitution of the Delphic oracle, representing as it does the canon law of ancient Greece, and on the ideal code of laws framed by Plato, in assigning to the Code of Gortyna the same importance for Greece as the laws of the Twelve Tables possessed for Rome. To the early bronzes found in the cave on Mount Ida we must assign a similar significance for their bearing on the involved question of the origins of the earliest Greek art, upon the development of which it is now more than certain that the nearly coincident occupation by Phœnicians and Greeks of so important an island as Crete had a radical and lasting influence.

In Egypt, Alexandria and Naukratis, excavated by Messrs. Flinders Petrie and E. A. Gardner at the expense of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and the Fayoum, by its plentiful specimens of the technical processes of encaustic and tempera panel-painting, and unexpected revelation of the naturalistic qualities of ordinary Greek portraiture, have similarly illustrated the continuous reciprocal relations of Greek and of Oriental art. From this point of view, it is difficult not to draw the immense advance of discovery in all the outlying border-lands of Græco-Roman civilization into our field of observation; but we are forced to remember that we have touched only on some of the foreign, and hardly at all on the native, contributions to the recent rapid advance of archæological discovery and science in Greece and Italy.

The reinforcement of the two foreign Archæological Schools of older date by two new ones, which, in pushing explorations on classical soil, are destined, we hope, to support the reputation of Anglo-Saxondom for pioneer energy, has finished the transformation of Athens into the recognized heart of the contemporary

renascence of the influence of Ancient Greece. Add to this the individual weight of an independent devotee of practical archæology such as Dr. Schliemann, who has made Athens his permanent home, and the generous efforts of the Greeks themselves under the stimulus of that intense national spirit which warms the Hellenic blood, and the marvellous growth of the Athenian collections of antiquities will readily be understood. A visit to Athens is today the best possible initiation into the aims, achievements, and hopes of the archæological microcosm; for the Eye of Greece already equals the Eternal City as the home of a constant, and at the present moment almost feverish, archæological activity.

The American School of Classical Studies in Athens was opened in 1882. This institution owes its foundation to the direct inspiration of the Archæological Institute of America. It has in turn been a direct incentive towards the establishment of a British School of Archæology, which is now permanently located at its side. Since the American School has been able to occupy a suitable building erected by home contributions, the two institutions enjoy the neighborly intercourse that is permitted by their situation on the adjoining plots of ground generously presented to them by the government of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes. If report speaks true, the members regard the tennis-net as the symbol of the most serious division that exists between the two flags. The site from which they overlook the city of Athens is located on the southern slope of Mount Lykabettos, a short tramway-ride from the Acropolis or from the National Museum, where the members must naturally spend much of their time. There was a special fitness in the selection of Mr. Penrose, known to all as the pioneer discoverer of the characteristic principles of Athenian architecture, to pilot the British School through the era of organization; it is now directed by Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, who has been attached to the School since its opening in 1886.

The American School, through deficiency of endowment, is not yet in position to appoint a permanent resident Director. Dr. Charles Waldstein has consented to spend a portion of each year for a term of three years at Athens, in charge of the School, assisted by an annual director sent from America. This provisional

arrangement involves extra expense, the loss of the continuity so essential in educational matters, and the waste of valuable experience. These evils can only be remedied by a liberal endowment. The temporary organization still in force, under the stipulations of which some eighteen American colleges have agreed to maintain annual Directors, to be selected from among their instructors, is, however, a model of practical adaptation, and secures abundant compensation to the progressive educational institutions which have entered into this compact, through the stimulus which must result from such participation in the broader scientific endeavor of the world at large. It is greatly to be hoped that this participation will continue even after a sufficient endowment of the School is attained. Nothing would be simpler than the substitution of a generous system of classical fellowships for the delegation of annual Directors. The School of Classical Studies, having once been founded for the benefit of our colleges, must not be allowed to become divorced from them, any more than from the Archæological Institute. The School has not attempted the issue of a regular bulletin, but is the source, either officially or through its individual members, of frequent Athenian contributions in the pages of the quarterly *American Journal of Archæology*. It has also published, besides the full reports of Dr. Sterrett's journeys in Asia Minor, a series of eleven treatises, in which its directors and students have discussed with methodical brevity historical, linguistic, and antiquarian themes, to the close consideration of which their residence and travel in Greece gave incentive, opportunity, and inspiration. The training and experiments of the first few years have been followed by a signal success, albeit on a small scale of expenditure, and in a restricted field of operation, in the excavation and identification of the Attic deme or country commune of Ikaria, which is thought to be the cradle of the eminently Attic religion of Dionysos, and of its attendant literary manifestation in the Attic drama.

Schliemann's historic excavation of the royal sepulchres of Mykenai was anterior to the period to which we have endeavored to limit this review. But the serious study of the Mykenian antiquities from the comparative point of view may be said to have

begun only with Furtwängler and Löschke's memoir on Mykenian Earthenware, in 1879. Before that publication, as indeed to some extent since, Schliemann's "sensational" discoveries seemed to afford a legitimate field for the speculative caprice of critics. Thus even eminent scholars were led to attribute the antiquities in question to all sorts of impossible sources and dates; for example, to the Persian booty captured by the Greeks at Plataiai, or to a supposed Byzantine manufacture of the Middle Ages. The work just mentioned first established the wide distribution of cognate artistic productions on the Greek mainland and islands. The title Mykenian, for lack of a better, has been conventionally assigned to all examples of a certain class of prehistoric pottery, wherever found. A series of kindred discoveries at many different points in Greece has in the main corroborated the original contention of Schliemann. According to this, the sepulchres and the objects found in them, together with the walled citadel in which they are situated, may be regarded as remnants of the Greek Heroic Age. The frequency of the same phenomena, the evidences of local manufacture, and the identity of the forms used in architectural decoration with those found on the industrial products, forbid designating these products, collectively, as Oriental importations. This does not preclude the archæologist from recognizing and tracing the obvious influence of Oriental models in determining the genesis and development of the Mykenian style. The Mykenian collection is now capitally exhibited in the spacious halls of the Athens School of Arts. Its profusion of gold masks, diadems, goblets, and other precious plate, its figures of animals in various metals, its great bronze swords and costly poniards inlaid with pictures in gold and silver, its skeletons of ancient kings, and its strangely decorated vases, combine to form, not only the most unique exhibit in Athens, but beyond a doubt the most brilliantly massed group of prehistoric antiquities in existence. Antiquities of the same style and period from Spata, Menidi, Nauplia, and Tiryns appropriately supplement the Mykenian collection.

The investigation of the more important prehistoric sites has been vigorously pushed since the first discoveries at Mykenai, both by Dr. Schliemann himself and by the Greek Archæological Society.

It was the writer's privilege to visit the ruins of Tiryns and Mykenai in the spring of 1887, in the company of a party of archælogists of different nationalities, and to be conducted over the freshly excavated ground of the upper castles by Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, whose part and share in Dr. Schliemann's recent work on this ground are well known. Under his technical guidance and instruction, it was an easy matter to discern the proofs of the prehistoric character of the complexes of ruins which were laid bare during the digging seasons of 1884 to 1885, and of 1887. Schliemann's identification of these structures as extensive and sumptuous royal palaces of the Homeric Age was, it will be remembered, received at first with much incredulity. Later, when it became known that Byzantine graves had been found in the same enclosure with the other ruins, the age and origin of these latter was hotly debated, especially in England, where the question was even carried to the great British court of appeal that has its perennial assizes in the columns of the London *Times*. Experienced archæologists questioned whether the people who piled the formidable fortification walls of Tiryns could have contented themselves with a cheap apology for masonry in the structures these truly Kyklopian walls served to protect. This poor workmanship and the use of mortar seemed to point to mediæval analogies, rather than to the Hellenic, let alone the Kyklopian period. The possibility of a Keltic, Byzantine, Turkish, or even Modern Greek origin was openly advanced.

It is true that the walls in question are rude and unprepossessing to a degree. Their wretched structure scarcely excels that of the walls of loose stones with which fields are commonly enclosed in Greece and Southern Italy, just as in New England. Its clay bond causes it even more closely to resemble that of the pueblos and cliff dwellings of Arizona. The argument for their antiquity bases itself on the following considerations: —

1. That the use of clay as a binding material, in lieu of real mortar, absolutely precludes the assumption of a mediæval origin.

2. That this feature occurs also in the Kyklopian walls, having been overlooked hitherto only owing to the washing out of their exposed interstices.

3. That the ground-plan of the mud walls was found to be in correlation with huge floor and sill blocks, the character of which, especially in the remarkable phenomenon of their first squaring by means of the stone-knife, corresponds perfectly with the best stones either in the Kyklopian walls of Tiryns or in the massive portals of Mykenai.

4. That a sufficiently palatial character was originally given to the mud walls by the coats of painted stucco, the alabaster incrustations inlaid with blue glass (*θριγκὸς κυάνοιο*, Hom. Od., VII. 57), and the wooden wainscot, which are shown to have adorned them.

5. That the latest excavation of Mykenai (1887), by the unearthing of a second Homeric palace similar to the other in all essential points, from under the ruins of a Doric temple, is very difficult to explain without surrendering the whole sceptical position. Mr. Penrose, after a second visit to the two sites, has withdrawn his Keltic hypothesis, and with it all the other objections he had somewhat hastily urged. Thus the Homericists are left in undisputed possession of the field.

Greece, voicing her national sentiment through constituted agencies, such as administrative supervision, advanced instruction, various scientific organizations, and her periodical press, began from the first to acquit herself of her privileged duty of caring for the memorials of her glorious past with fair credit. The *Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική*, a native organ for archæological news and discussion, was founded, together with the Greek Archæological Society, as early as 1837. This was also the date of the organization of the National University of Athens, and of the wise and significant appointment of Ludwig Ross to its chair of Greek Archæology. A governmental inspectorship of antiquities had been created at the time of the transfer of the seat of Greek government to Athens.

The Archæological Society can be said, without injustice, to have proved the most efficient of these important factors, although it is a purely private corporation, based upon the principle of voluntary association. Its vitality continues unabated, and has kept pace with the progress of national, municipal, and social development through which Athens, from a picturesque Oriental village, has

become the cosmopolitan European capital it is to-day. In former years, from lack of the copious pecuniary resources so essential to the execution of all archæological enterprises conceived on a generous scale, the activity of this Society was largely confined to inexpensive, and so to speak surface researches, and to the somewhat thankless labor of caring for such long known monuments of ancient art as were found to be exposed to gradual destruction from natural disintegration or human wantonness. Thus it was but natural, even if now and then a spasmodic concentration occurred to offset the usual scattering of the Society's energies, that a large proportion of its most meritorious work should have met with but little recognition abroad. Add to this the defectiveness in the typographical quality, and a certain confusion in the general form, of the Greek periodicals that gave archæology a place in their columns. The time came when the semi-literary, semi-scientific Greek magazine, Ἀθήναιον, which many foreign scholars had learned to esteem as a paper conducted with quite remarkable ability, was gathered into the limbo which had already swallowed the Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική. For a time Greece possessed no better organ for the publication of archæological material and the discussion of archæological questions than her daily newspapers.

Such was the period that Michaelis has aptly characterized as the *Invalidenzeit*, from the economical plan which the Greek government had adopted of appointing her military pensioners to be the regular guardians of the "national" antiquities. One of the most important interests of Greece and of civilization at large was thus left in charge of a body of venerable veterans, who, honest and dutiful as they might be, were yet conspicuously disabled for any active employment. As all who were obliged to prosecute their studies in Athens at that time remember, this romantic device of setting the past to guard the past resulted in much practical inconvenience. Another constant obstruction to real progress resulted from a narrow-minded interpretation of the cardinal axiom of Greek patriotism touching the remains of Hellenic antiquity. A praiseworthy sentiment demands that the memorials of ancient art shall not be taken away from the country of their origin and from the rays of Homer's sun to pine amid the fogs and smoke of the cities of Northern

Europe. With a too rigid application of this doctrine, antiques of all descriptions and degrees of importance finished by remaining wherever they happen to have been found. Marble heads by the hand of a Skopas were to be seen immured as ornaments above the door of some farm building. Others were stowed out of sight and account in some barn or stable dignified with the title of Museum. A series of investigations recently conducted by the Greek Archæological Society seems to have given the principal stimulus toward the change for the better which has now come over the administration of the country's archæological interests.

What this Society, with little beyond the nominal assistance of its own government, has achieved for science in its explorations of the buried ruins of Mykenai, Epidauros, Eleusis, and the Athenian Akropolis alone, may well bear comparison with the success which has crowned foreign enterprise at Olympia, Delos, Pergamon, and Assos during the same period. It is quite impossible to dwell on any but the salient features among so many discoveries. The work at Mykenai has already been mentioned. The laying bare of the theatre at Epidauros, which was designed by the famous Argive sculptor, Polykleitos, and which Vitruvius considered altogether the finest of all Greece, has fundamentally revolutionized the whole conception of modern philological science in regard to the structure of the Attic stage at the time when the plays of Aischylos, Sophokles, Euripides, and Aristophanes were first acted. For the plan of the theatre of Epidauros clearly proves that the action of the drama took place entirely within the circumference of its circular orchestra. A renewed examination of the more important Greek theatres has since shown that the same arrangement was at one time common to Greek theatres everywhere. It was not until the abolition of the musical chorus, or during the fourth century before Christ, that the introduction of a raised stage was accompanied by a restriction of the orchestra, now a mere parquet, to narrower limits. It is intended in the course of the present summer to illustrate the corrected theory of the classic stage by the erection at Athens of an open-air theatre, to be constructed by Dr. Dörpfeld on the earlier model, in which a series of ancient Greek plays will be performed with the strictest fidelity to archæo-

logical form. Further, many examples of Epidaurian sculpture were found among the remains of the foremost sanctuary of Asklepios. Among them is a set of somewhat under-sized but exceedingly spirited figures from the temple pediment. The subject is a battle of the Amazons. A couple of alighting Victories which once decorated the corners of the roof recall by their wind-lashed draperies and wide-expanding pinions the sculptural methods of Paionios of Mende as exemplified in the statue of Victory dedicated by the Messenians at Olympia. Like the similar finial statues which M. Homolle found at Delos, they may fairly be styled close imitations either of this Messenian Victory, which we know, or more directly of the smaller pair by the same hand which adorned the apex of both eastern and western fronts of the great temple of Zeus at Olympia. Indeed it is hard not to recognize an affinity of school as subsisting between the sculptures of the Epidaurian temple, as well as to those of Delos, and the creation of Paionios. In view of the finial figures from the Delian temple, Professor Furtwängler has been led to assert the essential unity, and the survival until absorption in universal Greek art, of a wide-spread Ionian school of sculpture. To it belong numerous works already sufficiently well known to archæologists; for example, the seated statues of Miletos and the sculptural decoration of the Nereid Monument from Xanthos, in the British Museum, the relief slabs from the Lykian Heroön of Gyöl-Bashi, now in Vienna, and the whole insular art of Samos, Chios, and the Cyclades, together with the specimens found in Delos. From it Professor Furtwängler derives both the pictorial manner common to the sculptors of Northern Greece, the home of Polygnotos, Paionios, and Alkamenes, and also the less rigid qualities of Attic sculpture and painting. This view receives confirmation from the partial reconciliation it admits between the clashing opinions of those who follow Brunn in recognizing the influence of the Northern Greek school in the peculiar style of the Olympian marbles, and those who, with Curtius, still prefer to ascribe Paionios and Alkamenes to the Attic school with which they used to be connected before their works had become known. But aside from affinity of school, the comparison particularly of the finial Victories of Delos and Epidauros, as well as of the mythologi-

cal groups that formed the central acroteria of the Delian temple, with the large winged Nike of Paionios, reveals the influence of his individual example. Nor is this remarkable when we consider that the splendid head of Persephone on the large Syracusan medals was copied on the coinage of Lokris, or that copies of a work of Pheidias have been found scattered from the Crimea to Spain. Moreover, in accepting the new type of the winged goddess created by Paionios, the more distant Delians were but acknowledging the glorification by a more advanced Greek art of an allegorical conception which had become particularly familiar at Delos through the presence there of the first plastic solution of it known to Greek sculpture. This was the winged Nike of the Chian sculptor Archermos, mentioned by Pliny and the ancient commentators of Aristophanes. M. Homolle was fortunate enough to unearth this venerable specimen of primitive Greek statuary, amid a collection of images comprising pieces representative of nearly every age of Hellenic art. According to the plausible conjecture advanced by J. P. Six, in one of the latest numbers of the *Mittheilungen* of the German School at Athens, it must have been dedicated by the Chians in commemoration of their victory over the Lydian monarch Alyattes in 600 B. C. With it was found its pedestal; for the doubts which have been cast on the connection of the pedestal with the statue seem to us far from well founded. Accepting Six's restoration of the epigram inscribed on the stone, we may render it, approximately, thus:

> Mikkiades this image thus winged and lovely wrought,
> By the cunning of Archermos. The same the Chians brought
> From the island city ancestral where Melas plied his craft,
> And gave it a gift to Apollon, the speeder of the shaft.

From other sources Melas is known to have been the father of Mikkiades, whose son was Archermos. As in the ancient notes about the appearance of the winged figure of Nike in Greek sculpture, the credit of the invention is here also given to him, his father claiming only the chief part in the execution.

Another piece of great interest among the Epidaurian sculptures is the figure in relief of a seated god, in pose and attire closely resembling the type of Olympian Zeus. It is evident that Asklepios,

the chief local divinity worshipped at Epidauros, is intended, and the masterly freedom observed in the treatment of the drapery and of the leathern sandal gear convince us that the marble is a frank imitation of the gold and ivory statue by Thrasymedes. The frequent undercutting of the relief even recalls the sculptural methods commonly associated with the school of Pheidias, and gives rise to a suspicion that the technique of the Elgin marbles owes much to the sculptor's habit of working in the most ductile of materials.

Thus we are brought back to a work of similar character with the Epidaurian Asklepios, and one which, strange to say, unites inferior artistic merit to far higher archæological importance, namely, the statuette of Athena Nikephoros. This marble, barely one meter high, was found in 1879, during the opening of a street near the Barbakeion Lyceum, in the heart of modern Athens, and was at once recognized as a copy, on a scale of 1 : 12, of the chryselephantine Athena of the Parthenon, the image of Athena Parthenos as the goddess had been conceived in the great mind of Pheidias. Although its exact relation to the other distinct reflections of that masterpiece which we possess, and by implication the degree of its approach to the common original, are still under discussion, hardly any archæologist is now found to dispute it the position of the leading replica. Under the title *Die Athena Parthenos des Phidias* (Leipzig, 1883), Professor Theodor Schreiber of Leipsic has published a handy illustrated monograph, in which he deals with this problem of reconstructive archæology. About the same time a plastic restoration, on about the same scale as the Barbakeion statuette, was attempted, under competent direction, by a Viennese artist. It is now in the possession, we believe, of Professor Gomperz, the celebrated palæographer.

Since the date of these efforts, further search and comparison have made other data accessible, by which the value and authority of the Barbakeion replica can be much better gauged than before. Previously unknown, doubtful, or little noticed copies, whether of marble or terra-cotta, on gems or on coins, have come into singular prominence. The variations that are observed compel the extremest caution in accepting evidence based on any single copy of the masterpiece of Attic sculpture as likely to prove conclusive. Yet the

corroborative testimony of the greater number goes to establish the substantial correctness of the mental picture first conceived by the aid of this chief among replicas. Some, for instance, had found a stumbling-block in the columnar support under the goddess's right hand, on the palm of which rests a diminutive figure of Nike, which in the original was of life size. That this constructive feature is referable to the original is proved by its occurrence on one of those Attic reliefs of Athena Parthenos which for a period served as the customary heading — the great seal of state, as it were — for Athenian decrees of a particularly official character. The goddess is here conceived, not as a statue, but as a present deity. The sculptor of such a bas-relief might very well copy even a merely constructive element of the familiar type, mechanically, along with the rest; he could not possibly have made the addition of his own invention.

On the whole, the archæological testimony of the Barbakeion statuette may be placed on a par, for authority, with the literary account of the original given by Pausanias. Each requires to be supplemented by the other, and both by whatever additional hints can be gathered from all available sources. Both supply the archæologist with invaluable materials, yet we are glad to think that our æsthetic verdict as to the merit of the original, as a work of plastic art, may not base itself too confidently on either. The published photographs, or even the plaster casts, do not, indeed, do justice to the better qualities of the marble. The lips, for instance, which the sculptor, in spite of the so greatly reduced scale of his copy, was careful to part, attaining thereby an effect of charming delicacy and grace, appear closed in the plasters. This defect of the mechanical method of reproduction lends an almost flattened appearance to the already broadish countenance. Beyond a doubt, it was a difficult problem so to form and frame a facial surface of more than a square meter in extent as to avoid all obtrusiveness of these gigantic dimensions; hence the accumulation of overshadowing masses on the helmet. The distribution of colors must have also contributed to mitigate the crude effect of such a mass of ivory. The vestiges of gilding and gay coloring which the Barbakeion replica has preserved are its most unique distinction.

The Crimean medallions with the head of the goddess, now in the St. Petersburg Hermitage, and which were brought into notice by G. Kieseritzky in Volume VIII. of the Athens *Mittheilungen* (1883), contribute several characteristic and interesting points of detail that had been advisedly omitted by the authors of nearly all the translations of the composite creation of Pheidias into marble: the beaded necklace, the prancing animals above the visor of the helmet, the gryphons which are seen to have adorned its cheeklets, the owl perched on one of these, in a manner that explains the hitherto puzzling allusions of the comic dramatists, the triple crest, and the shaft of the martial virgin's lance leaning against her left shoulder.

The third great enterprise undertaken of recent years by the Greek Archæological Society is the clearing of the sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis, which place, now that the construction of the Peloponnesian railway has brought it so near the capital, may be considered almost an integral part of Athens itself. The results of this excavation, the superintendence of which was judiciously committed to D. Philios, one of the younger school of Greek archæologists, of German university antecedents, are in a measure of a more purely technical character than usual; the architectural material brought to light predominates over sculpture, as was only natural if we reflect that the mystic forms of worship for which Eleusis was so celebrated must have had a perceptible effect on the artistic surroundings of the fane. The construction of the vast assembly-house where the initiated met for the celebration of the famous Mysteries has long been an interesting problem in Greek architecture. The solution of it is the more instructive for the reason that the size and magnificence of the building provoke comparison with the architectural glories with which the Periklean epoch adorned Athens. Its architect was, in fact, the same Iktinos who is reported to have been the chief builder of the Parthenon, although at Eleusis it was left to a later generation to complete his plan by adding the façade to what had been finished before the crippling of Athenian finances by the disastrous results of the Peloponnesian war. The whole complex of sacred edifices, with its double propylæa leading to the great hall of columns, which

is found to have superseded two older structures of substantially the same type, stands in a singular relation of obvious analogy to the arrangement of the palace terrace of Persepolis, and suggests the possibility of Oriental influences attending the establishment of the mystic rites. The complex is even more heterogeneous, in point of time, than the average groups of Hellenic remains. Ruins of the pre-Persian epoch jostle the magnificent remains that testify so eloquently to the power of the Neo-Hellenic revival fomented by Hadrian. Throughout, excellent workmanship and imposing proportions lend the Eleusinian buildings something of the old Parthenonian grandeur. The epigraphic harvest was of rare fulness and import. As at Epidauros, a long inscribed record having reference to the builders' contracts constitutes an important addition to the scanty stock of inscriptions relating to architecture. The sculptures found at Eleusis are few, but good. The bust of Eubouleus, a special juvenile and benevolent form which the figure of Hades, as bridegroom of the daughter of Demeter, assumed in the local legend and worship, is of great interest because of the new type it represents in the mythology of art, and this interest is enhanced by the knowledge that it is a creation of Praxiteles. The youthful god, beardless, and adorned with rich, curly hair, bears a general resemblance to the Erbach and British Museum heads of the young Alexander. An equally remarkable piece, in its way, is one in the form of a ram's head, attached to an architectural member after the manner of the familiar lions' heads. This ram is certainly one of the best examples extant of the excellence in the characterization of animal life to which Greek sculpture had attained before the day of Myron. The creature's wool presents that close collocation of spiral protuberances by which the sculptors of the archaic period, until about the middle of the fifth century, endeavored to render the appearance of curled hair, and which may have survived somewhat longer in the more conservative practice of architectural decoration. It is the treatment which occurs in the figure of Aristogeiton in the Naples group of the Athenian tyrannicides. The fleece of the Eleusinian ram is further noteworthy for being colored blue, the shade being decidedly brilliant for so purely conventional an intention of the polychromy; for the blue can only be intended to distinguish the sheep as a black one. It must be remembered that early

polychrome sculpture, like early Greek painting, commanded but a limited range of pigments, generally indeed but four: red (oxide of iron), scarlet (cinnabar), blue (basic carbonate of copper), and green (hydroxide of copper). In view of the fact that the colors found on Greek marbles, which are often so brilliant when first drawn forth from the ground, show the greatest disposition to fade entirely away in a few years of exposure to atmospheric influences, it is a pleasure to learn, from the December number of the Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον for 1888, that an expert opinion on the best means of preserving the colors has been solicited and obtained by the general direction of the Greek Museums, and that in all probability a solution of water-glass (alkaline silicate of soda) will henceforth be employed with success to the desirable result of making permanent the polychromy which is a distinctive feature of so much of the best Athenian sculpture found in the latest excavations.

A few words are necessary to explain the progressive and reformed conditions that to-day surround and affect archæological enterprise in Greece so favorably, and out of which the signal successes of the Greek Archæological Society's great excavations, in particular that of the Athenian Acropolis, have in large measure and naturally grown.

The era of reorganization of the Greek government's archæological service dates, in the main, from the appointment, in 1884, of a scholarly professional archæologist, Mr. Kabbadias, to the office of General Ephor of Antiquities and Museums. The good results which his insight and energy have been instrumental in bringing about are by this time fully apparent, and deserve to be welcomed by all friends of scientific progress, both in and out of Greece. It is well that his work should receive due recognition here. The leading points may be briefly enumerated as follows: —

1. The adoption by the governmental authorities, alone invested with power to act in the premises, of the principle that a few important and comprehensive collections, well administered, will serve the interests of patriotism and of science far more effectively than a host of more or less neglected local storehouses.

2. The awakening of administrative interest, in the operations set on foot, to the obtaining of more generous governmental appropriations, by means of which the rearrangement of the public

collections has been carried into effect, and the work of excavation and discovery has been helped on to unprecedented successes.

3. The establishment of a permanent and efficient national archæological service, under the competent direction of provincial ephors chosen from among the most active young scholars of the younger generation of native archæologists.

4. The complete reorganization of the collections themselves,—an operation which has brought with it a careful renumbering and cataloguing of the store of antiques at present in the hands of the Greek government, and the regular issue of a business-like monthly report, the Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. With the exception of the great collection at Olympia, and the Museum long since reserved on the Acropolis of Athens for objects found within the citadel, all the really important sculptures and other portable antiques discovered in Greece will henceforward be united in the "National Archæological Museum," as the institution hitherto known as the Central Museum of Athens has been rechristened by a royal decree dated April 19, 1889. This designation is thought more consonant with the broader character it has assumed under its new management, and with a rapid increase in the number of its treasures, which has necessitated an extension of the building, partly completed already, and partly in progress. Some confusion has been inevitable while the various transfers were in progress; and the promptness with which museum catalogues have been compiled and issued in a variety of forms adapted for practical use deserves the greater commendation.

5. The suppression of small and unworthy national prejudices, manifested in the readiness the Greek government has shown on several recent occasions to employ the best available talent in its archæological service, regardless of nationality.[1] The liberal furtherance accorded to foreigners in every kind of archæological work

[1] Dr. Dörpfeld, Dr. Pick of the Vienna Numismatic Cabinet, MM. Chavereau and Κέλλερεκ, whose name we do not dare to retranscribe into French, and others, have been thus employed. The Italian government, through its Department of Public Instruction, has but lately, on application of the Greek Foreign Office, detailed, *free of charge*, two experts in the restoration of mediæval mosaics to repair and supplement the damaged mosaic paintings in the Byzantine church at Daphni, Attica, a work requiring two years for its accomplishment.

may not be a distinguishing feature of the new Ephory of Antiquities and Museums, as compared with former administrations, but it has become more prominent by reason of the increased efficiency of the archæological service at large.

It is happily evident that the fresher vital current thus infused into administrative operations and regulations for the benefit of archæology on Greek soil is not restricted to the relatively narrow field of these scientific and special interests; from the national point of view the change may be regarded simply as an incident in the era of internal improvements Greece has entered upon under the guidance of the Tricoupis ministry. Still greater confidence in the permanence of the reform, and in its independence of personal considerations, is inspired by the observation that the same spirit of activity is manifested in archæological movements that do not rely upon government support. An exponent of this state of things is the regular publication of a new Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική under the auspices of the Greek Archæological Society. In this quarterly journal, already in its seventh year of issue, and which the novelty, variety, and quality of its contributions, as well as the excellence of its illustrations and letter-press, place in the front rank of its kind, Greece has at last secured a witness to her hitherto scarcely recognized title to real leadership in the international labors in the cause of historical science of which her soil has become the constant scene.

Late in 1885, the Greek Archæological Society undertook a series of excavations on the Athenian Acropolis, which have added more, perhaps, than all its previous achievements to the renown of this distinguished association. The work was placed under the immediate direction of the Ephor General. The telegraph announced, on the last day of 1888, that he had succeeded in clearing the whole area enclosed within the irregular circumference of the citadel wall. To those who have followed the slow progress of exploration on that memorable height, such an announcement means much. The pick and shovel will play no further part within these precincts. Antiquarian research, at least, will henceforth be conducted without their aid. It is true that while digging to bed rock at all points the excavators have not felt compelled to cast the earth, stones, and débris indiscriminately over the walls and down

the rocky sides of the Acropolis. To remove all accumulations of soil would have served no special purpose, and would have seriously marred that beauty of the place which appeals to lovers of antiquity and others in no less a degree than its archæological interest and historical associations. The deep moat which now yawns between the terraced plateau and the encircling walls is to be filled again. The now thoroughly sifted soil will be reaccumulated, and levelled up, wherever no particularly interesting remains of earlier date have been exposed, to the approximate height it had attained everywhere at the close of the Periclean epoch.

A serious question, which provoked eager discussion, arose in regard to the advisability and legitimacy of actual destruction of historic memorials, of a date subsequent to the period selected as the representative one for the Acropolis, down to the beginning of the present century. Those of us who learned to know the Acropolis during the sleepy *Invalidenzeit* certainly felt that the presence of material witnesses to its many and peculiar vicissitudes added a picturesque element to the associations of the historic rock,— from the Doric drums and triglyphs immured on the exterior of its north wall to the faded Byzantine saints on the interior surfaces of the cella of the Parthenon, — to the Frankish tower supposed to have been erected on the south wing of the Propylæa by the Counts de la Roche, famous in the mediæval annals of Greece as the Dukes of Athens, — to the mighty bastion thrown out for the protection of the citadel's only spring, during the revolutionary war, by the ill-fated Greek chieftain Odysseus, — nay, even to the remains of the Mohammedan minaret that once disgraced the Attic harmony of the Parthenon, or the shabby Turkish tenement not far from the Erechtheion that served to remind the modern tourist of the last of the Disdars. And yet, which of us would not give these mementos in exchange, if exchange there had to be, for the "Mykenian" palace of Erechtheus, the pre-Persian Parthenon, with its thrice curious accompaniment of archaic sculptures, for the postern by which the Medes ascended the beleaguered rock, and for the contents of the *salle d'honneur* in the enriched Museum of the Acropolis? In fact, the Acropolis became sacred to antiquity, and to that alone, the moment the fort was evacuated by its Turkish garrison.

The Athenian Acropolis, with its crown of bruised and shattered temples of a dead faith, whose inimitable original perfection leaves them lovely even in their fall, whose decay but adds mellowness to stones grown old under the warm ray of a southern sun, is the visible embodiment of all that was and is best in classical antiquity. From the times when its odorous herbs first crackled under the footsteps of an Occidental traveller in Turcograecia until to-day, archæology has drunk inspiration from its wonderful remains, and the masters of poetry and music have acknowledged their influence, whereof no petty part resides in their picturesque combination and in the glorifying touch of a sun that rises over Marathon to set behind Salamis. One must be an About to regret that the capital of rejuvenated Greece was not, for the advantage both of commerce and of archæology, located at Corinth, which the impending completion of the Isthmian canal will make the gate of the sail-studded Ægæan. But Athens is a goal, and now, as of yore, the Greece of Greece, even to the most obdurate Bœotian. And Athens without the Acropolis is inconceivable. Nor will the templed hill cease to exert its fascination because it harbors no further secrets from the archæologist. It is on this walled rock that the genius of the city has his eternal throne, as Aristophanes introduced him in *The Knights*. The deified personification of Rome early found its way even into Greek poetic literature, and her worship was most inappropriately established along with that of Augustus in the very citadel of Athens, but no ideal personification of the latter city obtained currency. Pallas herself effectually impersonated the beauty and glory of her chosen city, to the exclusion of any weaker symbol. It was no cackling of consecrated geese, but Athena Polias in person, that bade Alaric the Goth begone from her sacred precinct.

The excavations undertaken upon the Acropolis by the Greek Archæological Society were the proper continuation of previous labors. The Society had succeeded, not long before, in clearing the entire southern scarp of the Κάστρον, where the complex sanctuary of Asklepios was located, from the masses of débris which successive ages had contrived to dump over its southern circuit wall. When in 1885 Mr. Kabbadias took charge of the work, it was resolved to continue, if possible to ultimate completion, the

exploration of the plateau itself. For while Beulé, as Director of the French School, had thoroughly cleared the approaches of the plateau, including the external gateway he had discovered at the foot of the southern slope, and which now bears his name, the work done on the plateau proper had been not only intermittent, but entirely irregular and sporadic, as the fancy, means, and energy of a series of English, Bavarian, French, Prussian, and Greek explorers happened to determine the locality and bounds of each particular attempt at exploration. Very recently Bohn and Dörpfeld, the well known German architects, had been giving particular attention to the architectural features of the Propylæa. Their accurate measurements and ingenious combinations had made it apparent that this monumental gateway had never been finished as projected by Mnesikles; it remained partially incomplete, probably by reason of the financial stress which the gigantic expenditures of the Peloponnesian War produced in Athens. The French School had made some soundings near the north wall of the Acropolis; not far from the Propylæa.

Mr. Kabbadias began by tearing down the ugly rubble walls that masked the northern wing of the Propylæa; then he attacked a large cistern situated in the entering angle between the same wing and the main part of the building; next, a number of late walls adjoining the southern extension were torn away. The exposed foundations of the Propylæa were found to contain many highly colored architectural members of poros stone, remnants of an older gateway to the Acropolis of no inconsiderable pretension. Plentiful traces of a magnificent project for the extension of the marble gateway entirely across the western end of the Acropolis came to light, perfectly intelligible to the trained eye, and eight fragments of the exquisite sculptured balustrade of the Ionic temple of Nike, that late recovered architectural jewel, were exhumed. By the end of December, 1885, a comparatively shallow layer of earth had been removed from the space between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion. Here a puzzling group of foundation walls, severally fitted together of Athenian and Peiraic stone, was disclosed. It was at once evident that the spade of the excavators, in turning up this soil, had cut through an artificial stratum spread over earlier remains during the fifth century before Christ; for the Erechtheion itself was

found to be planted, in part, on these scanty ruins of what, as Dörpfeld has rendered almost certain, was the primitive and original temple of Athena on the Acropolis. The Parthenon, as every one knows, was erected during and by the administration of Pericles; the Erechtheion, or temple of Athena Polias, is of somewhat later date, although it admittedly occupies the site of the original sanctuary of that goddess, which a well known verse in the Iliad celebrates as her "rich fane."[1] The construction of a large Doric temple of Pentelic marble, of which the foundations are covered by the stereobate of the Periclean Parthenon, and to which the pieces of columns and entablature immured in the "Themistoclean wall" of the Acropolis belonged, has been very carelessly credited to Peisistratos and his sons, and accounted identical with the sanctuary destroyed by the Persians in 480 before Christ. But the material, the workmanship, the architectural proportions, and the style of these remains do not at all comport with so early a date. The character of the edifice must have been closely akin to that of the temple of Ægina, and justifies a reference of its construction, most likely never completed, to the era of Themistocles, Aristides, and Cimon. In the poros foundations near the Erechtheion, Dr. Dörpfeld sees traces of a Peisistratean amplification of the pre-Persian temple of Athena. Two distinct building eras are indicated by the employment of the native Athenian quasi-crystalline limestone, in all probability quarried from the very height on which the temple stood, and the softer, shelly Peiraic variety called poros by the Greeks on account of its many perforations. The ancient temple was extended, apparently, by the addition of a portico of the peripteral type to the *cella in antis* of the earlier builders. Studniczka's attribution to the principal pediment of this archaic Athenian fane of certain poros stone figures now in the Museum has lent strong corroboration to Dörpfeld's architectural hypothesis.

[1] It is indifferent to the architectural history of the actual temple whether the verse be regarded as a Peisistratean interpolation, as it commonly is, or not; on the other hand, the archæological data which carry back the celebrity of the fane to a prehistoric period, and prove the actual existence of the "house of Erechtheus," may well be weighed by all who do not consider the question of interpolation decided. Aristarchos was no archæologist.

The building occupied a plateau some 45 meters long by 22 wide. If it was in its day the sole house of the virgin goddess on the rock, as seems most likely, the types of Athena Polias, Parthenos, Nike, and Ergane were evolved by the same process of differentiation which created the cultless forms of Athena Lemnia and Athena Promachos. Who shall say, before the last fragment of evidence has been utilized, how copious a succession of completed and incompleted, attempted, abandoned, resumed, restored, reconstructed, enlarged and improved, incorporated or destroyed homes of the favorite Athenian deity rose, coexisted, gave place to each other, and passed out of name and fame before the human glorification of the sky-born maid of Athens culminated in the Parthenon and its chryselephantine image, "Pillar of gold, tower of ivory, star of the morning!"

Meanwhile the deeper trench made necessary by the sharp falling off of the main plateau toward the north, in such fashion as to have required much filling in, whenever the extension of the terrace in that direction first became needful, before the surface could be brought to a level approximately the same as that to which the central portion of the eminence had been reduced, was carried eastward from the Propylaia towards the Erechtheion. It was in the mid-stretch of this line, on February 5 and 6, 1886, that the explorers suddenly came upon an artificial bed of marble statues, richly interspersed with fragments of sculpture, pedestals of a peculiar archaic form and decoration semi-architectural in their varying design, and inscriptions reciting in profuse confusion the names of dedicators and artists coupled with that of the goddess. So rich and striking was the find as to cause a sudden invasion of the usually quiet enclosure by a curious multitude. The resources of the engineers were severely taxed merely to dispose of the heavy pieces as fast as they came out of the ground. Low-wheeled wagons plied between the trenches and the Museum. King George came to visit the treasure-trove, and caught the inspiration at its fountain-head; it is narrated that he threw aside royal reserve to the degree of seizing a wet sponge and washing the marbles in person. The statues — nearly twenty of which were unearthed — all represent the same draped female form, treated in archaic uniformity of type, though with considerable divergence of

individual manner. All show the same awkwardness in the stiff walking pose of the figure, the same combination of raiment, the same symmetrical arrangement of the primitive head-dress. All are of Parian marble, elaborately carved and colored, and in some instances resplendent in unfaded hues that are brilliant to gorgeousness still. They were at once made accessible in a large and well lighted hall of the Acropolis Museum, for the most part under glass, as befitted the virgin epidermis of marbles apparently no sooner finished than laid away under a protecting blanket of fine soil, and the still more evanescent films of encaustic color that are their peculiar distinction. The ready explanation of the rare artificial accumulation of this quantity of broken sculptures was soon found. The key to it was the uniform late sixth and early fifth century character of art and technique. It was an age of struggle with the unmastered difficulties of the material, of adaptation of old traditions to new requirements. Forearms projecting from the body in a right angle are set in with a mortise and tenon, as if of wood. The conventionalization of draperies and hair is very instructive. Each artist would almost seem to have had his own method of translating the reality into stone. The three or four long curls that depend with studied uniformity of intention and effect on each shoulder assume, now the semblance of well twisted ropes, now of metal chains or of notched rectangular sticks; some exhibit the zigzag ripple common in later Greek sculpture. It was evidently not long since the elementary processes of the marble yard, with the drill, the stone saw, the roughing chisel, had been perfected in the quarries of the Cyclades. Along with names of famous sculptors of the hitherto but vaguely apprehended early Attic school, the pedestals bear many signatures of insular artists. The original unity of the arts appears more unbroken than in the later days of specialization. The columnar bases are of great value in determining the early development of the Doric and Ionic styles. The hem of a garment is adorned with exquisite painted outlines of prancing steeds, so that we are not surprised to find the names of noted Attic vase painters among the dedicators of otherwise unsigned marble images. It is as if a generation of artists had dedicated specimens of their work to Athena Ergane, patroness of the arts and crafts. It is this character of the goddess that

explains the absence of the ægis and helmet, the spear and shield, without which we nowadays find it difficult to conceive her personality.

It is doubtful whether the annals of classical archæology record any one discovery of greater importance for the history of the growth of Greek art; for it is only by acquaintance with the primitive masters of any school that its highest achievements can be rightly comprehended, a dogma which cannot be too often repeated to whoever finds the uncouthness of early work deficient in charm. It is impossible in the limits of a condensed report, and useless without illustrations, to enter upon detailed description and analysis of the sculptures; but few cultivated visitors of Athens will deny their interest. It was of the Attic school of the sixth century, as exemplified in the half-dozen fragments that were known twenty years ago, that Beulé wrote: "One feels, under the dry and compressed forms, an effort after life, a straining towards freedom, elegance, richness, and proportion; a secret aspiration after the ideal betrays itself throughout." For a capital account of the reception given to the successes of the Greek Archæological Society, both in Greece and abroad, we can hardly do better than to refer to the language of M. K. Theoxenou, whose forty quarto pages in the *Gazette Archéologique* for 1888, under the title, "Les Fouilles récentes de l'Acropole d'Athènes," are a model for the clear arrangement, the terse elegance of expression, and the sympathetic exhibition of his sentiments of delight and admiration, tempered by a judicious sobriety, while with a rare wealth and exactness of information the author illustrates each detail by constant reference to the broader relations of the subject.

"It is well known," he says, "how the scientific world little by little came to appreciate the importance of the find. The telegraph had announced it. On the 1st of March, Mr. Kabbadias wrote his first article on this subject. He indicates the bronzes, the terra-cottas, the statues, the inscriptions, but in a succinct fashion. The press began to deal with the matter; but the greatest archæological event of this epoch scarcely seems to have inspired the professional archæologists. Dr. Waldstein, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, writes an article and gives a few

drawings,[1] but we believe he did not come to Athens. Mr. Walter Miller, member of the young American School at Athens, composes as early as the 12th of February an article, the first that had yet been prepared by an eyewitness. In June, Mr. Salomon Reinach renders homage to the real service done by Miller in addressing to the *American Journal* a sober communication, full of facts, but complains that the archæologists should have remained silent so as to leave the floor entirely to the journalists. He had indeed previously written a few pages himself. Mr. Philemon had sent him some photographs from which it was possible to make three phototypes for the *Gazette des Beaux-arts*, and this was all."

These remarkable discoveries have, indeed, even yet been but partially studied, and very imperfectly made known. As M. Theoxenou says, "Much remains yet to be published." A competent archæologist in Athens, supported by the American Institute of Archæology, and assisted by a faithful water-colorist and a skilful photographer, could produce a work of grand proportions, novel attraction, and permanent value. The opportunity is such as occurs but once in a generation.

The further course and success of the excavations thus initiated on the Acropolis in no wise belied the promise of its auspicious opening. The moat opened between the elevated portions of the rocky plateau and the outer wall was pushed forward past the Erechtheion, and farther yet, until, doubling upon itself, it skirted the Museum building and the south side of the Parthenon, and practically completed the circuit of the citadel by bringing up against the south wing of the Propylæa, just opposite its starting point. It is on the rocky bottom of this moat, at variable depths severally determined by the horizontal relations of the various portions of the excavated area, that lines of walls of many different periods define the gradually extended limits of the fortified space, or betray the intention of numerous early forgotten buildings these same walls enclosed. Some of these walls date back to the Pelasgic or Cyclopean period; as, for example, the remains brought to light to the east of the Erechtheion, where the character of the masonry and the peculiarity of such parts of the ground plan as

[1] In the *Pall Mall Gazette*, March, 1886.

are sufficiently well preserved for recognition indicate an extensive palace of the same type as the royal residences of Tiryns and Mycenæ, and of a size to occupy, with its dependencies, the entire summit of the Acropolis. The different portions of the palace, to which the Homeric title of "House of Erechtheus" will probably cling, were placed on different levels, following the natural conformation of the rock upon which it was founded. It was accessible from the town by a stairway, of which eight steps remain, wedged between the northward face of the Acropolis and a huge boulder. The polygonal walls at present measure 1.50 meters above the rock at their highest point, which coincides with the lowest level of their rocky foundation; for the depth of rubbish at the summit of the rock was too slight to permit any significant traces of this prehistoric structure to escape.

A very curious and important result of the digging in the vicinity of the Parthenon are the pieces of statuary and relief work in poros stone, the sculptural treatment of which, no less than their elaborate but glaring polychrome adornment, represents a stage of Attic art as crude in comparison with that of the lately found marbles, as these themselves must have seemed in the eyes of the cultured Athenians who used them as levelling material in their operations of restoration and renovation. A large triton,[1] with a red face, blue hair and beard, green eyes, and a scaly tail that emulates the rainbow, may serve as a type of these carvings, the bulk of which served a purpose of architectural decoration. There is something almost Teutonic in the rude efforts of this school of precursors to reduce the wild imaginings of a fantastic mythology to plastic form; their art seems romantic, not classical.

Of equal significance are the bronzes, although few in number, in accordance with the familiar rule of survival; a small Athena Promachos, consisting of two symmetrical profiles in hammered bas-relief riveted together around the edges, recalls the traditions of the Greeks respecting the comparatively late invention of hard soldering by Rhoikos and Theodoros of Samos, the latter of which insular masters is represented in a fine specimen of his perfected art of bronze casting, — the head of a warrior, which, even were

[1] See illustration (Fig. 2, p. 122) accompanying Miss Harrison's letter from Athens in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* for 1888.

its authorship less distinguished, would still call for special mention as the largest bronze of this description yet found in Greece itself.

Similarly, the discoveries made in the way of pottery, from examples of the "Mycenian" style found in the tombs of the lowest strata to early examples of the red-figured Attic ware, comprising specimens signed by well known painters, such as Nikosthenes and Euphronios, or otherwise identified as their work, must attract no small attention among specialists in vase lore, more particularly from the possibility of determining the date of each specimen with comparative exactness. The formerly accepted doctrine of the prevailing artistic conservatism of Greek industrial art appears likely, from the new data obtained during the excavation of the Acropolis, to fall entirely to the ground. The bearing and value of the many new inscriptions secured is chiefly archæological.

The building of a new museum not far from the present overcrowded one has been decided upon. Closed to the general public, it will contain articles of less conspicuous interest, fragments of architecture and sculpture, pottery, and small objects of every kind. It is also intended to provide the much needed facilities for the experimental study of the archæological laboratory. We do not know whether an addition to the contents of the collections on the Acropolis, analogous to the collection of casts from non-Athenian antiques that will shortly be added to the National Museum, has been authorized, but the need is already undeniable. It is probable that such an adjunct collection will comprise full delineations and models executed after the recent bed-rock survey of the great enclosure by the architect Kawerau, and perhaps an instructive series of miniature restorations of the Acropolis as it appeared at stated historic periods.

An expert commission, consisting of the Ephor General and the Directors of the four foreign Schools of Archæology, was consulted by the Archæological Society on December 30, 1888, as to the advisability of continuing its labors on the exterior of the Acropolis and the limits within which post-classic or even Hellenic structures might be sacrificed to the recuperation of earlier antiquities buried under or in them. The Society is at this moment prosecuting its

further researches on the basis of a radical decision rendered by this international authority.

While France, Germany, England, and America have each taken part, together with Greece herself, in the recovery of her ancient monuments, Italy has had little share in the work. Nor is this strange. With Etruria, Latium, Magna Græcia, and Sicily as a broad field of archæological investigation, to say nothing of subterranean Rome and Pompeii, occupied with the organization of a great National Museum of Antiquity in Rome, and with the design of an immense Monumental Park also in Rome, and busied with the study of early Christian, mediæval, and renaissance monuments of art, Italian scholars have found quite enough to employ their energies at home. It is unfortunate that as yet there is no legislative definition of the responsibilities and authority of the government in archæological matters in cases where individual ownership competes or conflicts with its assertion of eminent domain. In Southern Italy great confusion arises from the irregular application of the Bourbon Statute of 1822, and of the Legge Pacca of 1871, expressly valid only within the limits of the former Pontifical State. The private or foreign excavator finds himself in the disagreeable alternative of acknowledging the exercise of an authority on the part of administrative organs whose arbitrariness has no limitations other than those of an empiric practice, or of desisting altogether from investigation. Thus the delegates of the Archæological Institute of America were compelled to give up work begun with excellent promise at Cotrone, in 1887. A comprehensive bill for the unification of Italian law on this and kindred subjects passed the Italian Chamber during the session of 1888, so that justifiable hopes of a settlement of open questions that would preclude resort to the courts were entertained, but the Senate of the realm, finding its provisions, which represented the point of view of the administrative authorities, at some points inadequate, at others too radically subversive of vested rights, failed to adopt the attempted legislation. It is greatly to be hoped that before long a liberal bill to accomplish the desired end may be passed. But though Italy has still so much to do at home, nothing is more certain than that she will eventually compete with other nations in the exploration of the remains of classical antiquity in Greece, Asia

Minor, and Africa, for the colonization of her own shores from Greece and the colonial expansion of Rome are things too intimately and inseparably bound up with her history to admit of its being otherwise. The royal signature has just been given to the charter of a national School of Archæology, which contemplates for its members, who must be Doctors of Philosophy or Letters at their admission, a triennial course equally distributed between Rome, Pompeii, and Greece, in the order indicated.

Such books as the new edition of Dennis's *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, Middleton's *Ancient Rome in 1885*, and Lanciani's *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, have done much, along with the greater convenience and frequency of travel in Italy, to quicken the interest of English and American people in Italian antiquity. The increased attention given to the concrete branches of general philological study in such handbooks as S. Reinach's *Manuel de Philologie* and Ivan Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Philologie in Einzeldarstellungen*, the introduction of the English classical student to a new material and interest by such works as Percy Gardner's *Types of Greek Coins*, and by the multiplication and translation of text-books of ancient art from the modest proportions of Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archæology* to those of the larger histories by Lübke, Reber, Perrot and Chipiez, Perry, Murray, and Mrs. Mitchell, are quite as significant for the daily growing interest the world manifests in the science as the work done at the fountain head. The comprehensiveness and wealth of good illustration, with all its cheapness, of such a repertory as Baumeister's *Denkmäler des Altertums*, which we hope to see put into English speedily, the similar quality of the zinc-etched reprints from standard older works initiated in France by M. S. Reinach, the magnificence of Rayet's *Monuments de l'Art Antique*, and of Brunn's sumptuous trilingual *Monuments of Classical Sculpture*, are of like significance. A thousand works could be mentioned. There is no further excuse for the traditional neglect of the most attractive of sciences in our system of higher education. It should not be possible to say that no chair of classical archæology exists in any American college, that none of our cities possesses collections for the illustration of ancient art equal to those that are to be found in German towns no larger than Strasburg and Bonn, Giessen and Marburg, not to speak

of the accretions to the great public collections of Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, or Munich within the last decennium. Now that the administrations of the collections most favored by abundance of original marbles and bronzes, the British Museum, the Louvre, the National Museums of Rome and Athens, are taking advantage, for the filling out of their series, of the present superiority and diffusion of the best reproductive methods to supplement their marbles and bronzes with photographs and plaster casts, it ill becomes those communities that are almost totally dependent upon these methods for any knowledge of the antique through the eye to lag behind from a fancied impotency. But the signs of improvement are apparent on both sides of the water. At Cambridge, England, a model archæological annex to the Fitzwilliam Museum has been formed under the lead and direction of Dr. Charles Waldstein, at an expense of little over £20,000. Among American colleges, Harvard University possesses a rich photographic apparatus such as European universities commonly attach to their chairs of archæology or the history of art. Smith College at Northampton, Mass., has assembled a choice selection of casts from the most instructive Greek and Roman sculptures, in historic sequence. Of civic museums, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts shows itself awake to the progress of discovery; perhaps the Slater Museum at Norwich, Conn., is the first that has yet shown a full apprehension of the immense advantage that can be taken of the modern methods of reproduction. Strange as it may seem, the original antiques owned by public and private collections in the United States already constitute a respectable aggregate, and would, if united in a series of good heliotype and chromo-lithograph reproductions, make an impressive showing. The initiated have long known that the markets of London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Naples, and the East, offer as good bargains to-day as they ever did, and that at least in the department of minor antiques, statuettes, gems, coins, or painted vases, it is recent opportunities, taken advantage of at the proper moment, far more than the heirlooms of an earlier generation, that have made the leading European collections what they are.

Here we must conclude our sketch of the recent progress of classical archæology. It shows not more how great and important a work has been done in the increase of knowledge respecting the old

world, than how much yet remains to be accomplished. The labors of the classical archæologist are directed to the tracing and reopening of the sources of the higher life of the race. They appeal to the public imagination, no less than to scientific curiosity. The Archæological Institute may justly, and we trust confidently, look for support to every American who recognizes the truth of these words.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., July 31, 1889.

NOTE. — The writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to more than one fellow student in archæology for assistance in the preparation of the foregoing pages, and also to the Librarians of Harvard University and of the Newberry Library of Chicago for their unusual liberality in placing literary materials at his disposal.

II.

RECENT PROGRESS IN AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

By HENRY W. HAYNES.

In the Sixth Annual Report of the Council to the members of the Institute a *résumé* was attempted by the present writer of what the society had accomplished, during the five years preceding, in its efforts "to promote an acquaintance with the prehistoric antiquities of our country." Besides calling forth the first sketch of the late Lewis H. Morgan's *Study of the Houses of American Aborigines*, which was afterwards expanded into an important volume, published by the Department of the Interior at Washington, Mr. A. F. Bandelier had been sent to New Mexico to conduct researches among the Pueblo tribes. The first fruits of these had been made known through the publication of his careful *Report on the Ruins of Pecos*, which was accompanied by a very valuable *Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico.* Of this a second edition had been called for on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the foundation of the city of Santa Fé. Mr. Bandelier had also made a journey into Mexico, under the auspices of the Institute, and his *Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico in 1881* had been published by it, very fully illustrated, and containing more important and authentic information in regard to the existing antiquities of that country than had been given to the world since Professor E. B. Tylor's *Anahuac* appeared, twenty years before. Mr. Bandelier had been despatched a second time to New Mexico, and an account of his studies and explorations there had been printed in the first Bulletin of the Institute. It concluded with this statement: "Two works by Mr. Bandelier, which are essential to a complete understanding of what has been already accomplished for the scientific investigation of American antiquities, still remain for the society to publish. The first is the concluding portion of his *Historical Intro-*

duction. This comprises an account of the narratives of the different expeditions into that region, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a discussion of the routes followed, and an attempt to identify the localities visited, especially by Espejo and Oñate. It will also be necessary to print a complete report of his final explorations in northern Mexico, . . . in the valley of the Sonora, . . . and of the remarkable ruins of the Casas Grandes, near Janos, in the State of Chihuahua. Of these there is no existing adequate account, and Mr. Bandelier's complete plans, with their explanation not only of the house architecture, but of the military construction, and of the system of irrigation, and of the trails of the tribes, ought not to be lost."

Since this statement was laid before the members of the Institute, Mr. Bandelier's other important engagements, which have been frequently referred to in successive Annual Reports of the Council, have prevented his completing this final work. Their last Annual Report, however, contained the information that "a considerable part of it is already printed"; and that this report "will be of the nature of a survey and summary of the results hitherto acquired in respect to the ethnology, history, character, and customs of the Indian races of the Southwest." In the mean time, Mr. Bandelier last year addressed to the Council a letter containing "a brief statement of what others have lately done and are now doing in the same field," which was printed as an Appendix to their Report.

From what has been said it will be seen that the Council is unable to report at the present time any further work actually accomplished by the Institute, since then, in the investigation of the antiquities of North America. But it has none the less seemed to them advisable that a brief survey should be attempted of the progress of archæological studies in this country in the decade that has elapsed since our society was established.

The beginning of this period seems to have been characterized by an unusual degree of interest manifested here in archæological research. In 1878 Rev. Stephen D. Peet established *The American Antiquarian*, at first published quarterly, as a medium of intercommunication for students of American antiquities. It has continued to appear regularly, with increasing prosperity, to the present time, when six numbers annually are published, and the quality of the contributions to it has notably improved.

In 1879 the late Professor John T. Short completed a work upon *The North Americans of Antiquity*, in which he "endeavored to present a comprehensive view of the civilization of the Mound-Builders, Cliff-Dwellers, and Pueblos, and to bring to the attention of the reader the traditional history and architectural remains of the Mayas of Yucatan and the Nahuas of Mexico." This showed an honest attempt at a thorough and scientific treatment of the new information obtained by recent explorations in the Southwest, together with the use of unpublished materials existing in the National Library, which bear upon the question of the so called civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Respectable as his work was for the time, later investigations of various topics treated by him have invalidated many of his conclusions.

In the same year (1879) there appeared from the Government Printing Office a superbly illustrated volume, edited by Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, with the assistance of Dr. C. C. Abbott, and others, making the seventh and final volume of the *Report of the U. S. Geological Survey West of the 100th Meridian, in Charge of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler.* This was entirely devoted to the archæology and ethnology of the Southern California Indians, and to studies of the Pueblos of New Mexico, and of the seven linguistic stocks of Western Indians. Professor Putnam attempted to account for "the remarkable commingling of arts, customs, and languages" to be found in California upon the theory of Professor J. D. Whitney, that man made his appearance upon earth in that portion of our globe during the Tertiary period, by which an adequate length of time would undoubtedly be afforded to bring about such a mixture. With remarkable self-abnegation, he says: "As the archæologist has no right to be governed by any preconceived theories, but must take the facts as he finds them, it is impossible for him to do otherwise than accept the deductions of so careful and eminent a geologist as Professor Whitney, and draw his conclusions accordingly, notwithstanding the fact that this pliocene man was, to judge by his works in stone and shell, as far advanced as his descendants were at the time of the discovery of California by the Spaniards." It does not seem to have occurred to Professor Putnam that possibly Professor Whitney might be wrong about his "facts," and in his "deductions" where his conclusions differ so materially from those of nearly all other investigators of the subject of the antiquity of man.

In 1879 also the Lorillard Expedition was undertaken, to explore the ruins in Central America, under the charge of the enthusiastic traveller, M. Desiré Charnay, whose narrative of his adventures there twenty years before, aided by the imaginative restorations of Viollet le Duc, had cast a glamour over the whole subject. The results of M. Charnay's explorations, contributed in successive papers to the *North American Review* for more than two years, served to keep alive the interest of the general public, even if they failed to shed "the white light of truth" upon the origin and significance of those strange and rapidly perishing relics of tribes whose ancestors had succumbed to the cruelties of the Spanish invaders. It will be remembered that, under an agreement made between the Executive Committee of the Institute and the late Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, then editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, who acted as the Director in this country of the Lorillard Expedition, Mr. Bandelier was sent to Mexico in the capacity of archæological assistant to M. Charnay; but that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he found the expedition disbanded, and M. Charnay about to return to France. Mr. Bandelier remained, notwithstanding, and an indirect result of the Lorillard Expedition was his volume upon Mexico, before referred to, which forms an important supplement to the more sumptuous work in which M. Charnay recorded his experiences and his speculations.

It was about this time that the Literary and Scientific Society of Madisonville, Ohio, began their fruitful explorations of the great cemeteries, ash-pits, mounds, and other remains of the so called Mound-Builders, situated in Anderson township, in the valley of the Little Miami River. These have since been carried on in a thoroughly skilful and scientific manner by Dr. Metz and Professor Putnam, under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, and by means of generous contributions of money given by some of our own members, as well as by others interested in the study of American antiquities. Professor Putnam's detailed narrative of his explorations, with full illustrations, has not yet appeared; but in the mean time he has given in successive Annual Reports to the Trustees of the Museum, and elsewhere, ample and very interesting accounts of his method of procedure, of the manner in which the mounds were constructed, of the character of the ancient cemeteries, and of various objects found in them. The Sixteenth Report (1882), Seventeenth (1883), and more especially the

Twentieth (1886), contain the principal details in regard to these very important investigations.

The so called "altars," or basins of burnt clay, on which were heaped thousands of objects, consisting among others of pearls, small pottery figures representing human beings, beads, often covered with a thin coating made of hammered native copper, occasionally of native silver, and in one instance of native gold, together with several masses of meteoric iron, were among the most remarkable of his discoveries. (*Reports of the Peabody Museum*, Vol. III. pp. 170 and 202.) The suggestion has been made, that the hardened masses of burnt clay, which have been found in mounds in other regions also, mark the spot where fires were kept up, in which prisoners taken in war were burnt alive, as was the practice among many Indian tribes. But this explanation fails to account for the presence of large quantities of valuable objects. As no burnt human bones were found to accompany them, it does not seem possible that they were offerings cast into the fire at the time when the bodies of dead chieftains were consumed. We seem to be thrown back to the explanation that they mark sites of worship.

The finding in the Turner Mound of masses of meteoric iron has given to Professor Putnam the opportunity to do away with the misconceptions of early writers in regard to the supposed discovery of iron weapons in mounds at Circleville and Marietta, Ohio, from which two exactly opposite conclusions have been drawn. Some have argued that the makers of the mound had learned the art of smelting iron, and consequently must have been far in advance of the Indians in civilization. Others have maintained that they must have obtained these weapons from Europeans, and that the mounds must therefore be of recent origin. (*Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society*, N. S., Vol. II. p. 349.)

A very singular feature in the construction of one of the mounds was a series of pits "connected with tunnels or tubes eight feet long and a foot in diameter. . . . The long tunnels, or flues, as we are inclined to call them, still retain their form perfectly, and on the floor of each is a layer of fine ashes." (*Reports of Peabody Museum*, Vol. III. p. 340.) Some light seems to be shed upon the object of these "flues" by traditions still existing in regard to the method of constructing mounds by the Cherokees, on the occasion of the annual green-corn dance. "In building the mound, a fire

was first kindled on the level surface. Around the fire was placed a circle of stones, outside of which were deposited the bodies of seven prominent men, one from each gens, the bodies being exhumed for the purpose from previous interments. . . . A hollow cedar log, to serve as a chimney or air-hole, was then fixed perpendicularly above the fire, and the earth was built up around this so as to form a mound. Upon this mound the town-house was built, so that the mouth of the fire-pit was in the middle of the town-house floor. The fire was in charge of a 'fire-maker,' and was never allowed to go out, but was always smouldering at the bottom of the hole, the opening being covered over with ashes, until wanted on the occasion of a dance, when long stalks of the 'fire-builder' weed . . . were thrust down the cedar shaft, tinder was placed over the opening, and after some magic ceremonies the fire ascended by means of the dry stalks, the wood was piled on, and all was ready for the dance. All the fire in the different houses of the settlement was obtained from the fire-maker at the town-house." James Mooney, in *American Anthropologist*, Vol. II. p. 167 (April, 1889).

In the year 1880, Volume XXII. of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* appeared in the usual sumptuous form of these publications, and was exclusively devoted to the subject of American archæology. Its contents were, an exhaustive account by Dr. Joseph Jones of *Explorations of Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee;* S. Habel's appreciative study of the remarkable *Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumaluhuapa in Guatemala;* a learned and elaborately illustrated *Catalogue of the Archæological Collection of the U. S. National Museum*, by the late Charles Rau; his valuable treatise upon the *Palenque Tablet in the U. S. National Museum*, which was translated into French, and reprinted in the Annals of the *Musée Guimet;* and finally Mr. Wm. H. Dall's important study of the *Remains of Later Prehistoric Man in Alaska.*

But by far the greatest incentive to archæological investigation in this country was given by the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology, in 1879, which was attached to the Smithsonian Institution, and placed under the charge of Major John W. Powell, whose adventurous journey down the unknown Grand Cañon of the Colorado, ten years before, had thrilled all who read his graphic narrative, as it appeared in successive numbers of *Scribner's Magazine.*

Up to the present time the Bureau has published five large quarto volumes, each containing the Annual Report of the Director, which gives a summary of work accomplished, together with special papers upon various topics by different persons attached to its scientific staff. These are all of high character, and are indispensable to students of American antiquities. So well known and appreciated are they that we will not occupy the space which would be required to give their titles in full, but will refer for them to the list given in the first volume (p. 440) of the recently published *Narrative and Critical History of America*, edited by Professor Justin Winsor, which is entirely devoted to the subject of *Aboriginal America*. In this volume will be found the first attempt ever made to give a complete bibliography of all that has been published upon the subject of American antiquities. The editor has undertaken a task of appalling magnitude, which he has accomplished in a most thorough and accurate manner. He has also contributed a chapter containing a fair and judicial survey of the vexed question of the character of the ancient so called civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Mr. Clements R. Markham, admittedly the most competent authority upon the subject, has done the same thing for Peru; while the present writer has furnished a summing up of the evidence thus far brought forward to prove the existence of the Quaternary Man in North America.

Besides the publications of the Bureau of Ethnology two additional volumes of Major Powell's *Contributions to Ethnology* have appeared, making part of his report upon the *Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region*. The fourth is given up to the enlarged treatise by Lewis H. Morgan on *Houses and House Life of the American Aborigines*, to which we have already alluded; while the fifth contains an exhaustive study by Mr. Rau of those wide-spread and mysterious objects called "cup-cuttings," somewhat disguised under the awkward title of *Lapidarian Sculptures in the Old World and in America*. To this is added a very thorough treatment of another remarkable custom, which prevailed in the early stages of human culture, in an essay on *Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets*, by Dr. Robert Fletcher of the U. S. Army.

The Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, as usual, have

contained many papers, of more or less consequence, relating to the antiquities of the aborigines of this country. But its most important single publication was the "contribution to knowledge" in which that modest, retiring scholar, the late Charles Rau, who had never caught a fish in his life, gave an exhaustive survey of the whole subject of *Prehistoric Fishing in Europe and North America.* The writer is not aware of any more perfect example of an archæological monograph in any literature.

An excellent and comprehensive treatise upon the various smaller objects which have come down to us, made by the hands of the early occupiers of our soil, entitled, *Primitive Industry, or Illustrations of the Handiwork in Stone, Bone, and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America,* by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., was published in 1881. It is based upon the extensive collections of the Peabody Museum, and serves the purpose of a useful guide to their contents. It is well supplemented by a treatise on *Art in Shell of the Ancient Americans,* by Wm. H. Holmes, in the Second Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

In 1882, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who may be associated with Dr. James H. Trumbull and Dr. John G. Shea among investigators not connected with the Bureau of Ethnology who have done much to promote the study of American Linguistics, began the publication of a *Library of Aboriginal American Literature,* of which seven volumes have already appeared. "Its purpose is to put within the reach of scholars authentic material for the study of the languages and culture of the native races."

Mr. Lucien Carr, of the Peabody Museum, in 1883 issued, as a portion of Volume II. of the *Memoirs of the Kentucky Geological Survey, under the Direction of Professor N. S. Shaler,* an elaborate treatise upon *The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley historically considered.* This is the most successful attempt hitherto made to prove that "there is no reason why the red Indians of the Mississippi Valley, judging from what we know historically of their development, could not have thrown up these works." This position is supported by an exhaustive survey of everything that is to be found in the writings of early travellers, and others who were first brought into contact with the Indians, which goes to show that the tribes everywhere practised agriculture extensively, and that they depended upon it in a large degree

for their sustenance; that they were worshippers of the Sun, and that some mounds are known to have been erected by them within the historical period. He also makes the assertion, as the result of some years of exploration in the field, that nothing has as yet "been taken from the mounds indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian of the United States is known to have reached."

So, too, the direct results of the explorations of the mounds, undertaken by the Bureau of Ethnology under the immediate direction of Professor Cyrus Thomas, have tended to discredit still further the myth of a mysterious mound-building race, who once dwelt in the Ohio valley, and, after having attained to a considerably higher degree of culture than the Indians, at last completely disappeared. Professor Thomas reaches the conclusion, after an examination of over two thousand mounds, including almost every known type, that "particular works and the works of certain localities are to be attributed to particular tribes known to history." He thinks that the Cherokees were the constructors of some of the principal works in Ohio, and the Delawares of the remainder. The Shawnees built the mounds in Kentucky, Tennessee, and northern Georgia, the Chickasaws those in northern Mississippi, and the Muskokee tribes those in the Gulf States. The "effigy mounds" of Wisconsin are believed by him to be the work of the Winnebagos, and the earth-works in New York are to be attributed to the Iroquois. He asserts that "the testimony of the mounds is very decidedly against the theory that the mound-builders were Mayas or Mexicans, who, driven out of this region by the pressure of Indian hordes, migrated to the valley of Anahuac or plains of Yucatan. It is also decidedly against Morgan's theory that they pertained to the Pueblo tribes of New Mexico." Professor Thomas finds no traces of any race superior to the Indians, and he asserts that "the statements of the early navigators and explorers as to the habits, customs, circumstances, etc. of the Indians, when first visited by Europeans, are largely confirmed by what has been discovered in the mounds."

The final report, in which Professor Thomas will give a complete account of all the explorations conducted under his direction of the geographical distribution of the mounds, with an alphabetical catalogue of their localities, and a general description of their types and forms, is yet to appear. Meanwhile, in the Fifth Report of the

Bureau of Ethnology is a paper by him, entitled *Burial Mounds of the Northern Sections of the United States.* In this he attempts to divide all the territory occupied by them into eight districts, each characterized by some marked peculiarity; and he reiterates the opinion that the Cherokees were certainly the builders of those situated in the Appalachian district.

We feel, however, that the methods of mound exploration pursued by the Bureau of Ethnology are liable to grave objections, and we must enter our protest against them in the interests of archæological science. The gathering of the products of the explorations into one grand collection, to be subsequently studied by some investigator at the National Museum, who has no other knowledge of the circumstances attending their discovery than can be gleaned from meagre field-notes, hastily jotted down at the time, is not the scientific method, even although unfortunately it has eminent European authority to plead in its behalf. True it is that the monuments have to be injured, if not absolutely destroyed, to get at a knowledge of their contents; but it is by no means sufficient to make a superficial examination of them by driving a trench through the centre, and carrying away whatever is found. They ought to be sliced away by piecemeal, and the exact position and attendant circumstances of everything found in them ought to be most carefully plotted and written down day by day.

Far more likely to be fruitful in results does the method of investigation seem which was inaugurated by the Bureau in 1879, when Mr. F. H. Cushing was left at the Zuñi pueblo to study the inner life and domestic habits, the religious ideas, and secret rites and magic practices of these living representatives of perished generations. In this way it is to be hoped that correct inferences may be drawn concerning the purposes for which the strange existing remains were constructed, or the uses for which the curious unknown objects were fashioned. This was the better path, which the Institute gladly followed when Mr. Bandelier was despatched to New Mexico upon a similar errand.

It is true that one important result has certainly been accomplished through the system pursued by the Bureau. Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the naturalist, has been enabled to explode forever the theory maintained even by an antiquary so learned as Sir Daniel Wilson (*Prehistoric Man*, Vol. I. p. 373), that the supposititious mound-builders

possessed a knowledge of "fauna peculiar not only to southern, but to tropical latitudes." The fancied "manatee" pipes, tried by the test of accurate scientific knowledge, have turned out to be "otters"; the "toucans" have faded into ordinary "crows" or "cranes"; while the unfortunate "elephant" pipes have come badly damaged out of the conflict that has been waged around them. (*Second Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*, pp. 125–135.)

A striking proof of the increased interest felt in this country in archæological studies is furnished by the excellent work that has been accomplished by women in this field. *The American Journal of Archæology* (Vol. II. pp. 157, 318) has contained valuable communications from Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, explaining the object for which those mysterious little heads of baked clay were made which abound at Teotihuacan; other papers by her have been read at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; while the first of the *Archæological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum* is devoted to her study of the question whether an ancient Mexican relic, preserved in the Ambras Collection at Vienna, is a standard or a head-dress. Interesting papers by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, upon sociological questions relating to the Indians, and measurements of crania by the late Miss Cordelia A. Studley, have appeared in the Reports of the Peabody Museum; and the articles furnished by the late Mrs. E. A. Smith and by Mrs. T. E. Stevenson are among the most valuable to be found in the Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Although the Institute has no explorer at present in the field, we are glad to know that the Bureau of Ethnology has been continuing its investigations in New Mexico; and that, through the liberality of citizens of Boston, similar work is being prosecuted by different parties in Yucatan and in Arizona, from whom we may hope in process of time to learn some important results.

BOSTON, *May*, 1889.

III.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO DURING 1888-89.

By AD. F. BANDELIER.

THE United States Geographical Survey of the Territories has sent its representatives to the Southwest during the past year, as well as during previous years, but I am unable to state to what extent its exploring parties busied themselves with archæological and ethnological investigations. The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has met with a serious loss in the death of Mr. J. Stevenson, the indefatigable collector of antiquities and ethnological specimens, to whose zeal and tact the national collections are greatly indebted. Mr. Stevenson was one of the most successful gatherers of Indian articles and remains ever known.

The Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition, under the direction of Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, has, during the past year, left the delta between the Gila and Salado Rivers in Arizona, and transferred its camp to the village of Zuñi in New Mexico. The work done by the expedition in Arizona will prove to be of great importance. The ethnological collections that it has made are vast, and illustrate all details of aboriginal life; while its unparalleled collections of human remains will afford ample material for anthropological study. We must wait for the publication of comprehensive ground plans ere a judgment upon the extent and importance of the ruins studied by it can be formulated, but it is safe to assert that the facts already ascertained reveal a culture analogous in kind to that of the Pueblos, varying from it in degree, however, in consequence of the difference in the natural resources of the country, and in the obstacles presented by it.

In one respect, principally, the labors of the Hemenway Expedition in Arizona appear as a great achievement, and its methods

a step in advance of those hitherto adopted in archæological investigation. They have proved beyond all doubt that the study of existing tribes may become a reliable guide for research among the vestiges of the past. Ethnology becomes hereafter an indispensable introduction to archæological field-work, at least on this continent, where primitive cultures still exist. With ethnological knowledge derived from existing tribes, and documentary knowledge to control and test ethnological data, (so that the results of contact with Europeans may be carefully separated from the primitive and original habits and life of the native,) our knowledge of the past and the present of the American aborigines becomes of greater value, and may possibly be used profitably to illustrate both classical and Oriental antiquity.

During its labors at Zuñi, the expedition has moved mostly on historical ground. The identity of the tribe of Zuñi with Cibola being established beyond all possibility of doubt, it is of first importance to investigate those ruined villages which, through oral tradition as well as by Spanish documents, are identified as having formed the cluster of seven pueblos that constituted the Cibola of old. Some of their names are preserved and easily recognizable, and Mr. Cushing has gone to work at the one on the site of which the present Zuñi village is partly erected. The excavations at Halonaua (the Alona of the Spanish records) have been carried on with thoroughness and care, and a number of very interesting finds secured. Mr. Cushing has also instituted preliminary research at Aguas Calientes, west of Zuñi, where the ruins of the villages of Hauicu, Chya-na-hue, and Ketchip-a-huan stand. He has become satisfied that, as I had suggested to him, the pueblo of Hauicu was the one which Coronado first occupied, and it seems equally certain that Fray Marcos of Nizza was at Kia-Kima, where the negro Estevan had been killed. This discovery has led to the definite location of the route of Coronado and his lieutenant, Alvarado, from Zuñi to the Rio Grande, in 1540. Guided by a detailed report made by the latter and Fray Juan de Padilla, it became evident that the first Spaniards who visited New Mexico did not take the present route by the "Morro," or Inscription-Rock, thirty miles east of Zuñi, but that they followed a now almost forgotten trail to the south, connecting Zuñi with Acoma almost in

an air-line. Subsequent investigations at Inscription-Rock have confirmed this conclusion. They also led to the discovery of inscriptions made by Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado in 1581, which are the oldest ones at that place. Espejo, one year later, followed Coronado's tracks, so did Oñate in 1598, and the latter, on his return from the Gulf of California in 1605, passed by the Morro. Another important inscription bears date 1629, and establishes the year when the Zuñi missions became permanent.

In Mexico much archæological work is going on under official protection, as well as through private enterprise. The wish to have that republic worthily represented at the Paris Exposition has contributed to increase the national interest in its antiquities. Publication of results cannot, however, be expected until the collections recently made are thoroughly studied. The same may be said of other parts of America, where the stimulus given by the impending great exhibition has had equally invigorating influences upon archæological and ethnological research and the collection of material.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, May 1, 1889.

Archæological Institute of America.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1889–90.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1890.

CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN WILSON AND SON.
University Press.
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CONTENTS.

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Mrs. E. H. Bigelow	4 Chestnut Street.
William Sturgis Bigelow	60 Beacon Street.
George N. Black	57 Beacon Street.
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William Bliss	25 Exeter Street.
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Stephen Bullard	5 Mt. Vernon Street.
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F. A. Dewson	28 State Street.

F. Gordon Dexter	2 Pemberton Square.
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George W. Hammond . . .	260 Clarendon Street.
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George P. King	6 Oliver Street.
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Ladies' Book Club, Haverhill, Mass.

139

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for New York City.

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28 — 2

Annual Members.

(1890–91.)

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Arthur H. Cutler	18 West 43d Street.
Charles P. Daly	84 Clinton Place.
Thomas Davidson	239 West 105th Street.
George B. De Forest	14 East 50th Street.
Lockwood De Forest	7 East 10th Street.
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Hamilton Fish	251 East 17th Street.
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Robert Hoe	11 East 36th Street.
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A. Augustus Low	31 Burling Slip.
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Alrick H. Man	106 East 30th Street.
Howard Mansfield	35 Wall Street.
Peter Marié	48 West 19th Street.
James Weir Mason	17 Lexington Avenue.
Albert Mathews	48 East 26th Street.
Augustus C. Merriam	Columbia College.
George Norton Miller, Jr.	39 Fifth Avenue.
Frank D. Millet	92 Clinton Place.
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Edward Mitchell	31 East 50th Street.
E. C. Moore	20 East 37th Street.
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J. M. Muñoz	27 East 26th Street.
Marston Niles	155 Broadway.
Michael J. O'Connor	28 West 23d Street.
Leonard E. Opdycke	University Club.
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Henry F. Osborn	Princeton, N. J.
William J. Palmer	32 Nassau Street.
Samuel L. Parrish	20 West 26th Street.
Thomas W. Pearsall	26 West 20th Street.
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Henry E. Pellew	Washington, D. C.
Ed. D. Perry	Columbia College.
J. W. Pinchot	2 Gramercy Park.
George B. Post	15 Cortlandt Street.

Bruce Price	150 Fifth Avenue.
Miss Mary R. Prime	80 Madison Avenue.
William C. Prime	38 East 23d Street.
Mrs. John Dyneley Prince	19 West 34th Street.
M. Taylor Pyne	26 Exchange Place.
Edward E. Raht	Tribune Building.
Fred. W. Rhinelander	289 Madison Avenue.
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J. Hampden Robb	52 East 34th Street.
Archibald Rogers	Hyde Park on Hudson.
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Charles H. Russell, Jr.	500 Madison Avenue.
Julius Sachs	38 West 59th Street.
Augustus St. Gaudens	148 West 36th Street.
Edward E. Salisbury	New Haven, Conn.
Alden Sampson	226 West 44th Street.
Samuel B. Schieffelin	958 Madison Avenue.
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Charles Scribner	743 Broadway.
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Charles S. Smith	25 West 27th Street.
Richmond Mayo Smith	Columbia College.
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Henry F. Spaulding	628 Fifth Avenue.
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Howard Y. Stillman	38 Park Row.
John Stockton-Hough	University Club.
Miss Ellen J. Stone	25 East 45th Street.
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Henry C. Sturges	40 East 36th Street.
Russell Sturgis	307 East 17th Street.
Charles L. Tiffany	255 Madison Avenue.

Louis C. Tiffany	7 East 72d Street.
William H. Tillinghast	26 East 64th Street.
Fitz Gerald Tisdall	17 Lexington Avenue.
S. B. P. Trowbridge	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Lyman Tuckerman	10 West 23d Street.
Hamilton McK. Twombly	684 Fifth Avenue.
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Willam K. Vanderbilt	660 Fifth Avenue.
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George W. Van Slyck	120 Broadway.
Edgar B. Van Winkle	117 East 70th Street.
L. Austin Van Zandt	Yonkers.
Henry Villard	7 East 72d Street.
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John Brisben Walker	363 Fifth Avenue.
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John S. White	6 East 44th Street.
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(1890–91.)

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2

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(1890–91.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Philadelphia.

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Baltimore.

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16—4.

Annual Members.

(1890–91.)

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A. F. Dulin	107 West Monument Street.
John Dunn	78 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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James A. Gary	1200 Linden Avenue.
D. C. Gilman	18 West Saratoga Street.
Edward M. Greenway, Jr. . . .	2 Mt. Vernon Place.
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Josiah Lee Johnston	113 West Franklin Street.
H. Irvine Keyser	909 North Charles Street.
Miss Elizabeth T. King	829 Park Avenue.
John C. King	9 North Calvert Street.
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Louis McLane	1101 North Charles Street.
Richard M. McSherry	23 West Franklin Street.
J. Izard Middleton	14 East Mt. Vernon Place.
Edgar G. Miller	212 South German Street.
N. H. Morrison	20 West Madison Street.
Frank K. Murphy	714 Park Avenue.
B. Perrin	837 Case Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
George Reuling	103 West Monument Street.
Lawrason Riggs	814 Cathedral Street.
Edmund Law Rogers	932 McCulloh Street.
Edward Stabler, Jr.	225 West Townsend Street.
H. F. Thompson	202 West Monument Street.
S. Teackle Wallis	215 St. Paul Street.
Francis White	1114 St. Paul Street.
Miles White, Jr.	1114 St. Paul Street.
John A. Whitridge	511 Cathedral Street.

40

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Chicago.

Annual Members.

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Mrs. William Armour	2017 Prairie Avenue.
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Mrs. Edward E. Ayer	" "
Miss Elizabeth B. Ayer	" "
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William T. Baker	2255 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. William T. Baker	" "
John H. Barrows	2957 Indiana Avenue.
Adolphus C. Bartlett	2720 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Adolphus C. Bartlett	" "
John C. Black	9 Walton Place.
Mrs. John C. Black	" "
Chauncey J. Blair	227 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair	" "
Eliphalet W. Blatchford	375 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Eliphalet W. Blatchford	" "
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Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen	" "
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Mrs. J. Harley Bradley	" " "
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Ebenezer Buckingham	" "
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Leslie Carter	205 La Salle Street.
Mrs. Charles Counselman	5035 Greenwood Avenue.
Frederick W. Crosby	301 Huron Street.

Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby . . .	301 Huron Street.
James H. Dole	226 La Salle Street.
William Dunn	594 East Division Street.
Mrs. William Dunn	" "
John Dupee, Jr.	2713 Prairie Avenue.
John H. Dwight	5 Rialto Building.
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Henry L. Frank	1608 Prairie Avenue.
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John J. Glessner	1800 Prairie Avenue.
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Daniel Goodwin	283 Erie Street.
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Ernest A. Hamill	2831 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill	" "
C. S. Harmon	618 First National Bank Bldg.
Mrs. C. S. Harmon	4035 Lake Avenue.
T. W. Harvey	1702 Prairie Avenue.
Franklin H. Head	339 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Franklin H. Head	" "
Mrs. Charles Henrotin	64 Bellevue Place.
H. N. Higginbotham	200 Adams Street.
Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham . . .	" "
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Charles B. Holmes	2020 State Street.
Mrs. Charles B. Holmes	" "
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Mrs. James L. Houghteling . . .	" "

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Mrs. William H. Hubbard	82 Astor Street.
Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson	2709 Prairie Avenue.
Edward S. Isham	204 Dearborn Street.
Noble B. Judah	2701 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Noble B. Judah	" "
Sidney A. Kent	189 La Salle Street.
Rollin A. Keyes	1227 Michigan Avenue.
Miss E. S. Kirkland	275 Huron Street.
C. C. Kohlsaat	288 Marshfield Avenue.
Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat	" "
E. W. Kohlsaat	175 Jackson Street.
Mrs. E. W. Kohlsaat	" "
H. H. Kohlsaat	2978 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat	" "
Eugene A. Lancaster	2703 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Eugene A. Lancaster	" "
Walter C. Larned	Tacoma Building.
Bryan Lathrop	Montauk Block.
Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	" "
Mrs. A. J. McBean	2227 Prairie Avenue.
George B. McBean	906 Chicago Opera House.
Alexander C. McClurg	117 Wabash Avenue.
Cyrus H. McCormick	321 Huron Street.
Miss Lucy F. McDowell	57 Delaware Place.
Simon J. McPherson	2618 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Simon J. McPherson	" "
Franklin MacVeagh	103 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh	" "
Edward G. Mason	94 Washington Street.
Mrs. Edward G. Mason	" "
John J. Mitchell	Illinois Trust and Sav. Bank.
Thomas Murdoch	3 State Street.
Potter Palmer	Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Potter Palmer	" "
Walter L. Peck	Auditorium Building.
Mrs. Walter L. Peck	Southern Hotel.
William F. Poole	Newberry Library.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pope	2835 Michigan Avenue.
Miss Rebecca S. Rice	481 Dearborn Avenue.
William C. Roberts	Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Ellen Rogers	320 La Salle Avenue.
John W. Root	56 Astor Street.
Mrs. John W. Root	" "
Martin A. Ryerson	4851 Drexel Boulevard.
Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson	" "
Mrs. C. B. Sawyer	1640 Indiana Avenue.
James M. Sherman	69 Board of Trade Building.
John G. Shortall	90 Washington Street.
Mrs. L. M. Shreve	2428 Wabash Avenue.
Charles J. Singer	2 Board of Trade Building.
Mrs. Charles J. Singer	" " "
Byron L. Smith	2140 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Byron L. Smith	" "
George T. Smith	3002 Calumet Avenue.
Mrs. George T. Smith	" "
Denton J. Snider	210 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Albert A. Sprague	2710 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Albert A. Sprague	" "
Miss Amelia Sprague	" "
O. S. A. Sprague	2700 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague	" "
Mrs. C. E. Stanley	571 Dearborn Avenue.
Mrs. H. O. Stone	2035 Prairie Avenue.
William E. Strong	372 Ohio Street.
David Swing	403 Superior Street.
Lorado Taft	103 State Street.
Hobart C. Taylor	182 Monroe Street.
F. B. Tobey	100 Wabash Avenue.
Volney C. Turner	112 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Volney C. Turner	" "
William B. Walker	2027 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. William B. Walker	" "
John R. Walsh	Chicago National Bank.
Henry J. Willing	110 Rush Street.
Mrs. Henry J. Willing	" "

Norman Williams . . . . . 1836 Calumet Avenue.
Mrs. Norman Williams . . . . . " "
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth . . . . . 222 Michigan Avenue.
J. H. Worcester, Jr. . . . . 22 Bryant Avenue.

The Art Institute, Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.
Lake Forest Art Institute, Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest University, " "
Newberry Library, 338 Ontario Street.

156

DETROIT SOCIETY.

(1890–91.)

President.

MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

Vice-Presidents.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.
FRANK H. WALKER.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. MOORE.

Secretary.

LEVI L. BARBOUR.

Executive Committee.

DEXTER M. FERRY.
GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.
MRS. J. J. BAGLEY.
MARTIN L. D'OOGE.
SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.

Life Members.

Mrs. John J. Bagley	Washington Avenue.[1]
Levi L. Barbour	661 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dwight Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
George L. Davis	760 Jefferson Avenue.
Dexter M. Ferry	31 Winder Street.
Mrs. Dexter M. Ferry	" "
Mrs. William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah Savidge	Spring Lake, Mich.
Rev. H. P. De Forrest	Clifford Street.

9

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Detroit.

Annual Members.

(1890–91.)

William Aikman	165 Wayne Street.
Miss Clara S. Avery	212 West Fort Street.
Frederick P. Anderson	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Frederick L. Bliss	29 Elizabeth Street West.
Charles Buncher	169 Fort Street.
William R. Chittick	83 Lafayette Avenue.
Leartus Connor	103 Cass Street.
Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo-Smith	789 Jefferson Avenue.
Sullivan M. Cutcheon	51 Edmund Place.
Miss Millison S. Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
Martin L. D'Ooge	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Percy Dwight	473 Jefferson Avenue.
Justin E. Emerson	128 Henry Street.
Mrs. D. L. Filer	36 Canfield Avenue.
Mrs. Eliza B. Gamble	6 Adams Avenue.
Caleb B. Gilbert	37 Adams Avenue East.
Louis Grossman	63 Henry Street.
David E. Heinemann	428 Woodward Avenue.
Bela Hubbard	260 Vinewood Avenue.
Lewis T. Ives	490 Brush Street.
Charles S. Kelsey	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Kirchner	37 Warren Avenue East.
George V. N. Lothrop	94 Fort Street West.
Charles S. McDonald	42 Moffatt Building.
Hugh McMillan	491 Jefferson Avenue.
William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Philo Parsons	530 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. F. A. Pingree	1020 Woodward Avenue.
Miss Gertrude Pingree	" "
Allan Sheldon	196 Fort Street West.
Dunkin H. Sill	168 Congress Street East.
Mrs. Harriet S. Tenney	Lansing, Mich.
Bryant Walker	45 Alfred Street.
Frank H. Walker	154 Lafayette Avenue.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

(1890–91.)

President.

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.

Vice-Presidents.

ALEXANDER KERR.
MRS. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER.
THEODORE LYMAN WRIGHT.
JAMES G. JENKINS.

Secretary and Treasurer.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

Life Members.

William H. Metcalf . . .	212 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.
John L. Mitchell	183 Ninth Street, "
Augustus Ledyard Smith . .	573 Alton Street, Appleton.

3

Annual Members.

(1890–91.)

William H. Beach	146 Langdon Street, Madison.
Irving M. Bean	4 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Charles Edwin Bennett . .	314 Mills Street, Madison.
James Davie Butler	115 Langdon Street, Madison.
Thomas C. Chamberlin . .	772 Langdon Street, Madison.
Sarah Fairchild Conover . .	424 North Pinckney Street, Madison.
Mrs. Hiram Hayes	Superior.
Joseph Hobbins	306 Wisconsin Avenue, Madison.

James G. Jenkins	284 Knapp Street, Milwaukee.
John Johnston	1130 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.
Alexander Kerr	140 Langdon Street, Madison.
Benjamin K. Miller	559 Marshall Street, Milwaukee.
Benjamin K. Miller, Jr. . .	" " "
Howard Morris	195 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Wayne Ramsay . . .	323 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Horace Rublee	17 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Breese J. Stevens	401 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Reuben Gold Thwaites . .	505 Langdon Street, Madison.
William Holme Williams . .	813 State Street, Madison.
Frederick C. Winkler . . .	131 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee.
Theodore Lyman Wright . .	718 Church Street, Beloit.

21

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

(1890–91.)

President.

S. C. GALE.

Vice-President.

JAMES WALLACE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Annual Members.

J. S. Clarke . . .	1525 University Ave. Southeast, Minneapolis.
W. W. Folwell . .	1020 Southeast Fifth Street, Minneapolis.
George F. French .	1600 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis.
S. C. Gale	Harmon Place, Minneapolis.
Samuel Hill . . .	Kasota Block, Minneapolis.
J. C. Hutchinson .	3806 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis.
Mrs. H. J. McCaine	Public Library, St. Paul.
James McGolrick .	Duluth.
Louis F. Menage .	610 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis.
Herbert Putnam .	Public Library, Minneapolis.
C. McC. Reeve . .	Minneapolis.
Albert Scheffer . .	St. Paul.
James Wallace . .	Macalester.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of $10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than $100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows: —

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1889.

1. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is formed of such members of the Institute resident in Illinois as do not belong to any other Society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of Illinois as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of eleven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors. The Committee is empowered to fill such vacancies as may occur through the demise or resignation of any of its members. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and two Vice-Presidents, and may appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Chicago on the first Saturday of November at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed at an annual meeting only, and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members a fortnight before the meeting.

RULES OF THE DETROIT SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

1. THE name of the Society shall be The Archæological Institute of America, — Detroit Society.

2. The members shall consist of residents of Detroit, or of any other city or town in the State of Michigan.

3. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be an Executive Committee of five. The President and First Vice-President shall be *ex officio* members thereof.

4. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the direction and control of the Society.

5. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November of each year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

6. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

7. Special meetings may be called by the President.

8. The moneys of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the President and Treasurer, under the supervision and control of the Executive Committee.

9. The annual dues shall be $10. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of all dues on the payment of $100. The Society shall have no power to levy any assessment on members in addition to their annual dues, nor incur any indebtedness beyond the cash means of the Society.

RULES OF THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Minnesota, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be also a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by five members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884, and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Wisconsin, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the Archæological Institute: —

THE past year has been of no inconsiderable importance and interest in the history of the Institute, although it has not carried on directly any work in the field.

At the annual meeting of the Council, held in New York on the 11th of May, 1889, information having been received that the Greek government would grant to the Institute the concession of the privilege to excavate the site of Delphi, provided the sum required for the expropriation of the village of Kastri, now standing on the site, should be obtained before the 1st of December, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

"Whereas, the opportunity now offered to explore and excavate the site of ancient Delphi is unique in its importance, and should not be allowed to escape, and

"Whereas, if the work is to be done, it is the obvious duty of the Institute to undertake it, therefore,

"Resolved, that the Council issue an address to the public,

promising to conduct the excavation for five years, provided a sum of not less than $75,000 be raised for the purchase and expropriation of land at Kastri.

"Resolved, that such excavation shall be conducted under the management of the American School at Athens.

"Resolved, that the Council pledges for five years so much of the income of the Institute as may remain after the usual necessary appropriations have been met, and not exceeding $5,000 in any one year."

A Committee, consisting of the President, Professor W. R. Ware, and Mr. Russell Sturgis, was appointed to prepare the Address to the Public, and to take such measures as might seem best fitted for securing the required sum for the purchase of the site. The Address was accordingly drawn up, but various public circumstances led the Committee to defer its issue until the early autumn. It was then published, signed by the members of the Council, and by other persons whose co-operation in the work was deemed likely to add to the weight of the appeal with the public. A copy of the Address, with the signatures attached, is appended to this Report.

It was obvious to the Committee having the matter in charge that special exertions would be needed in order to obtain so considerable a sum for an object the importance of which to the interests of the higher education of America might not be at once fully appreciated. Accordingly they resolved to ask Mr. William C. Lawton to act as salaried agent for the Institute, to endeavor to arouse interest in the work, to solicit subscriptions, and at the same time

to increase the membership of the Institute. Mr. Lawton accepted the proposal made to him, and entered upon his duties in July. His zeal, industry, and intelligence have been productive of great gain to the Institute, though the response to his well directed efforts did not correspond as regards subscriptions to the expectations, much less to the hopes, of the Council. It soon became evident that the sum required for the concession of the site of Delphi could not be obtained within the limit of time originally fixed. There seemed, however, to be sufficient ground for belief that the amount might be raised by persistent effort, if a longer period were allowed for the work. A representation of the conditions was accordingly made to the Greek government, through Dr. Waldstein, then in Athens, and the limit of time for securing, if possible, the required sum was graciously extended. An independent committee of persons interested in the matter was thereupon formed in Boston, early in the present year, and through its efforts a subscription of about twenty-five thousand dollars has been made in Boston and its neighborhood. This subscription, added to what had previously been subscribed, mainly in New England, in response to the original appeal to the public, and to Mr. Lawton's efforts, makes the sum actually obtained up to the present time something more than $30,000.

To this amount New York, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and the West generally, have contributed

almost nothing.[1] Philadelphia has contributed less than one thousand dollars.

The Council cannot but regard this as a disappointing and unsatisfactory result. In spite of the generally ready and liberal response of the wealthier part of the community to innumerable calls for contributions to objects more or less deserving, an enormous surplus of private means remains to be used for the public welfare. The comparative indifference to the Delphi project is, doubtless, largely due to the fact that it gives no positive assurance of brilliant tangible results, and holds out the certain promise only of intellectual gains and immaterial honors. And therefore, though the work is of a nature to stimulate interest in the things best worthy of study, and to touch the imagination of every person susceptible to the appeal of poetic association and noble memories, this general indifference to it is not perhaps surprising. But it is matter of surprise, that, among the many rich men in our many rich cities, not one should have been moved by the certainty of honorable and enduring recognition and remembrance to supply the means for a work that would connect his name with the history of Greece herself.

The Council are unwilling to give up the hope of ultimate success in raising the comparatively small sum now required. They renew their appeal to the

[1] Since this Report was adopted by the Council there have been promises of aid from Chicago and New York, but nothing has reached the Treasurer's hands. In the next Annual Report it is hardly to be doubted that both New York and Chicago will be liberally represented on the list of subscriptions.

members of the Institute and to the public. If each member of the Institute would give or would obtain the sum of fifty dollars, the work would be practically done. If this opportunity be allowed to pass, we shall have failed to secure the one supreme prize which Classical Archæology has to offer, and thereby lost the splendid exceptional occasion for taking the lead, for the time being, in the work of adding to knowledge of the most interesting monuments of Greek antiquity. It is not to be admitted that our West, full of energy and intelligence and wealth, will fail to do her part. If she will but add as much as has been now subscribed in the East, the completion of the sum is certain.

It is to the West that the Council naturally turns for aid at this moment, because it has the great satisfaction of recording the establishment during the past year of four vigorous branch Societies, in Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Madison. No event in the history of the Institute has been of such promise as this in regard to the extent and vigor of its work. The desire so often expressed in previous Reports for the co-operation of the West is now gratified. The national character of the Institute is more manifest than ever, and its resources are largely increased.

In view of the actual and prospective growth of the Institute, the question of the best method by which the independent life and interest of each Society may be best maintained, in connection with

the common work of the Institute as a single organization, deserves careful consideration.

It appears to the Council to be desirable, that, while it should carry on, in charge of the Institute at large, some investigation, like that which it hopes to undertake at Delphi, or like that which it conducted through Mr. Bandelier in New Mexico, each local Society should, if possible, undertake some independent work, the direction of which should be entirely in the hands of the Society's officers. Thus, supposing a Society to raise the means for supporting an investigator in the field, in Mexico, or in Central or South America, for the performance of a special task, or for general research, his reports should be made to the Society, and then sent to the General Secretary for submission to the Council, and for publication in the regular series of the Papers of the Institute, due credit being given in the volume to the special Society. In accordance with the By-Laws framed for the sake of securing harmony in the efforts of the Institute, the proposed undertakings of each Society require the approval of the Council, on which every Society is fully represented according to the number of its members. If any Society should not be able to obtain the means for prosecuting independent work, its own conditions will suggest to it other modes for quickening and maintaining interest in the studies which it is established to promote.

The Council look for a further increase of branches during the coming year. The condition of the In-

stitute is satisfactory, provided it succeeds in securing Delphi. During the past year the Council has had the pleasure of sending out to the members the first part of Mr. Bandelier's Final Report on his Investigations in the Southwest, — a contribution of very great value to American Archæology. With the School at Athens answering every legitimate expectation, with new volumes of Papers in press adding to our knowledge alike of American and of Classical Antiquity, with an increasing prospect of future usefulness, the Institute is fulfilling the hopes of its founders.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*
HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*
DAVID L. BARTLETT.
MARTIN BRIMMER.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.
ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.
DANIEL C. GILMAN.
ALLAN MARQUAND.
FRANCIS PARKMAN.
JOHN P. PETERS.
STEPHEN SALISBURY.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
Council for 1889-90.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1st, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1889	$2,932.46	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, Boston Society	1,093.25	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, New York Society	1,215.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1888–90, Chicago Society	1,538.50	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, Baltimore Society	540.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, Detroit Society	830.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, Wisconsin Society	378.00	
Annual Subscriptions, 1889–90, Philadelphia Society	48.00	
Delphi Excavation Fund	5,278.76	
Interest	68.77	
Damrell and Upham, Sale of Publications . .	15.75	
		$13,938.49

EXPENSES.

Appropriations: —			
School at Athens	$950.00		
Journal of Archæology	500.00		
Egypt Exploration Fund	100.00		
		$1,550.00	
William C. Lawton, Salary and Expenses . .		2,076.48	
Publications: —			
Clarke's Assos	$441.00		
Paid W. S. Merrill, ten years' Index	225.30		
Paid Alfred Emerson, Appendix to Annual Report	50.00		
Bandelier's Report	1,284.36		
Tenth Annual Report, Printing .	287.70		
" " Appendix .	20.00		
Expressage to Western Societies .	42.74		
		$2,351.10	
General Expense		20.85	
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1890		7,940.06	
			$13,938.49

PERCIVAL LOWELL, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY TO THE COUNCIL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 19, 1890.

THE New York Society presents to the Council of the Archæological Institute of America its Report for the year ending May 10, 1890.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held in November, 1889, Mr. De Peyster declining to serve as President for another year, Dr. Henry Drisler was elected President. The former Vice-Presidents were re-elected, viz.: Dr. Howard Crosby, Judge Charles P. Daly, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, and Bishop Henry C. Potter. Professor Ware declining to serve for another year, and being about to leave the country, Mr. Russell Sturgis was elected Secretary. The Treasurer, Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, was re-elected.

The Committee on Membership had served only one year; but it was stated and urged by members of that committee that it was expedient that frequent changes should take place; it was assumed that the influence possessed by one committee, and its power of getting members, would be nearly exhausted during the first year of its incumbency, and that a new committee had better begin the new year. This view being accepted, as it would seem, by the members present at the annual meeting, a new committee was elected, consisting of Mr. Henry O. Avery, Mr. Alfred Gudeman, Professor William G. Hale, Mr. Edward H. Kendall, Professor Allan Marquand, and Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall, the President being a member *ex officio*. Professor Augustus C. Merriam was elected a Delegate to the Council of the Institute, to replace Mr. Harper, who had resigned during the

summer; the other members of the Council, holding over, were Dr. Drisler, Mr. De Peyster, Mr. Sturgis, and Professor Marquand.[1]

The membership, at the time of this annual meeting of the Society, consisted of seventeen Life Members and one hundred and eighty-seven Annual Members. Of these Annual Members, some few had already sent in their resignations, or had intimated their wish to resign. The next ensuing sending of the Treasurer's bills brought these resignations forward, or called attention to them, and early in the year five of them were put on record. There have been lost by death, Miss Julia Gibbons, — who, however, had died before the last Annual Meeting, though not so recorded on the Secretary's list, — Robert B. Minturn, Henry O. Avery, and John Jacob Astor. We have therefore to deduct nine names from the above list of two hundred and four Life and Annual Members. The energy of the newly elected Committee on Membership has resulted in the accession of sixty-four new members, of whom nine are Life Members. One member of the Institute has been transferred from the Boston Society to the New York Society, namely, Professor Thomas D. Seymour of New Haven. The present roll of membership is therefore twenty-five Life Members and two hundred and thirty-five Annual Members.

The increase in membership has entitled the Society to a sixth member of the Council, and the place so made has been filled by the election of Professor Seymour.

The attempt to hold archæological and artistic meetings, where subjects of permanent interest and value should be treated of and discussed, which was so successful last year, has been renewed this year, though perhaps with less success. Perhaps the absence of our beloved former Secretary, Professor Ware, perhaps the curious epidemic illness which affected New York society so much in the middle of the winter, perhaps other causes, have made the meetings less full in their attendance than could be wished, and have deprived them of much of that enthusiasm and movement without which they can hardly be supported very successfully. It is to be put on record, however, that the latest meetings, namely, those held during the month of April, have been much fuller than those held early in the winter.

[1] At a subsequent meeting of the Society, Dr. Drisler resigned his seat in the Council, and Hon. Seth Low was elected in his place, in accordance with the terms of Mr. Low's election to the Presidency of the Institute.

The following papers have been read, or addresses delivered, viz.: Mr. William C. Lawton, the newly appointed agent of the Institute delivered an address on the Archæological Institute and its ends and aims, with special reference to Delphi, on the 4th of December; on the 20th of December, Mr. Thomas Davidson read a paper on the subject, "The Homeric Myths: Are they Hellenic?"; on the 10th of January, Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh delivered an address with lantern illustrations on "Native Architecture of the Southwest"; on the 31st of January, Professor A. C. Merriam read a paper on "Telegraphing among the Ancients," with especial reference to the fire signals of the Greeks, which address is about to be issued by the Institute; on the 21st of April, Professor A. L. Frothingham of Princeton delivered an address with lantern illustrations on the subject "Among the Old Cities and Monasteries near Rome"; and on the 5th of May, Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton delivered an address on "The Origin of Doric Architecture." There is still to be delivered an address by Dr. Alfred Gudeman, "Literary Frauds among the Ancients," which is set down for the evening of the 19th of May.

It will be observed that the speakers this year have been, almost altogether, different from those of last year. The attempt has been to make the list of our possible lecturers as large as may be. In this way, ten different gentlemen have been secured as competent and instructive speakers, and there are three or four more who could be counted upon on almost any occasion, who have been prevented by minor accidents from addressing us. There is no reason why this list should not be greatly increased. Although New York is not a place where scholarship occupies a large proportional amount of time and interest, the aggregate amount is large, and another year ought to see our list of possible speakers increased to a score or more. It should be the business of the officers of the next Society year to see to this, because evidently the first step in making the subject of archæology interesting, and the status of our Institute honorable and influential, is to make the subject itself a little less strange and unfamiliar than it has hitherto been.

The Society desires to express in this place its strong sense of the uniform kindness of the authorities of Columbia College in granting us the use, night after night, of an excellent room, lighted, heated, and cared for in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The great

service which Columbia College does the community by its willing aid in these matters cannot be too highly appreciated. Without this help, it would be difficult for us to hold our meetings.

The large addition to our membership, and the serious work done in the way of meetings and addresses, have not been without considerable outlay, and the Society frankly owns to having largely exceeded in expense the amount allowed to it by the terms of the regulations of the Institute.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows: —

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY

In Account with M. TAYLOR PYNE, *Treasurer, for six months ending May* 11, 1890.

Dr.		Cr.	
To paid on requisitions of Secretary for disbursements for postage, printing, expressage, mailing, etc.	$493.68	By Balance, Nov. 11, 1890 .	$147.82
Balance, May 11, 1890 . .	2,284.14	" Annual dues received both for this and previous year	1,830 00
		" Life Members' dues . .	800.00
	$2,777.82		$2,777.82

E. & O. E.

(Signed,) M. TAYLOR PYNE, *Treasurer.*

The Treasurer also reports that there is due one Life Member's fee of $100, and the considerable sum of $1030 from Annual Members' assessments, of which much the largest part is only recently due and payable. It is to be feared, however, that some small part of the total amount due will never be received, as there are members of the Society who are thoughtless of their obligations, and seem hardly to realize that they have assumed the responsibilities of membership.

It will be seen that the outlay of the Society for the year has been double its proper share of the income which is gained for the Institute. Two hundred and thirty-five Annual Members entitle us to $235 of annual expense, and no more; but almost exactly this sum was expended during the preceding year of 1888–89. The larger expenses of this year have been caused partly by an increased number of meetings, partly by the very considerable expense of sending out an invitation signed by the Committee on Membership, and ad-

dressed to about fifteen hundred citizens of New York and vicinity, and finally by the printing of an enlarged and carefully revised List of Membership. It is to be remembered that, with a society as large as the present one, the cost of sending away every individual missive, by the post or otherwise, is considerable. Thus, when there was occasion to send out Mr. Bandelier's latest volume, together with the Athens School Report, the expense was $30, and this by contract, — a very considerable saving being made from what would have been the regular rates by either mail or carrier.

Under the present regulations of the Institute and of the Society, which last forbid the making of any assessments upon the members other than the $10 a year due the Institute, there seems no issue from this difficulty. As regards the past year, the Society can only beg the Council to confirm the action of the officers of the New York Society in paying these bills.[1]

RUSSELL STURGIS, *Secretary.*

[1] The action asked for was taken at the annual meeting of the Council to which this Report was presented.

II.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FUND REQUIRED TO SECURE THE EXPROPRIATION OF KASTRI.

DEAR SIR, — At the annual meeting of the Council of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held in New York on the 11th of May, 1889, information having been received that the Greek government had offered to the Institute the concession of the privilege to excavate the site of Delphi, provided the sum required for the expropriation of the village of Kastri, now standing on the site, should be obtained before the 1st of December next, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

"Whereas, the opportunity now offered to explore and excavate the site of ancient Delphi is unique in its importance, and should not be allowed to escape, and

"Whereas, if the work is to be done, it is the obvious duty of the Institute to undertake it, therefore,

"Resolved, that the Council issue an address to the public, promising to conduct the excavation for five years, provided a sum of not less than $75,000 be raised for the purchase and expropriation of land at Kastri.

"Resolved, that such excavation shall be conducted under the management of the American School at Athens.

"Resolved, that the Council pledges for five years so much of the income of the Institute as may remain after the usual necessary appropriations have been met, and not exceeding $5,000 in any one year."

The investigation of the remains at Delphi is the most interesting and important work now remaining to be accomplished in the field of Classical Archæology. The part which Delphi played in the history of Greece is too well known to need recounting. The imagination of every man who recognizes what modern civilization owes to ancient Greece is stirred by the name of Delphi as by no other name except that of Athens. The centre of Greek religion

for centuries, the site of its most famous oracle, the meeting-place of its greatest Council, the locality adorned by many of the noblest works of the incomparable genius of the Greeks, and crowded with poetic as well as with historic associations throughout the whole period of the glory of Greece, — Delphi will be forever one of the most sacred seats of the life of the human race. To recover what may now be recovered of the remains of its ancient greatness, to ascertain all that may now be ascertained concerning the character of its famous buildings, to collect the fragments of the works of art which lie buried in the soil, to gather the inscriptions with which its walls were covered, to gain all possible knowledge concerning it, — is a task of the highest honor to those who may accomplish it, and one which Americans may well be proud and glad to undertake.

The precise sum required to secure the expropriation of the ground, and to compensate the inhabitants of Kastri, whose houses now occupy the site of Delphi, cannot be stated. It is probable that about $80,000 will be needed, and that this sum must be secured before the Greek government will grant the concession. The amount has been determined approximately by the surveys and estimates of two commissions of French and Greek engineers. It is for this sum, therefore, that we ask the public.

The Council hopes for an immediate response to this appeal. They trust that every one interested in the progress of classical studies in America, every one who recognizes his own indebtedness to Greece for the most precious gifts of civilization, will contribute according to his means to the proposed work. They will be glad to receive contributions of any amount, and they request that contributions be sent directly to either the President or the Treasurer of the Institute (PERCIVAL LOWELL, 40 Water Street, Boston), or to any other of the subscribers to this appeal.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President*,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,
FRANCIS PARKMAN,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,
JOHN P. PETERS,
HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President*,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
JOSEPH W. HARPER,
ALLAN MARQUAND,
DAVID L. BARTLETT,
DANIEL C. GILMAN,
Council.

We heartily join in this appeal.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.*
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Director of the School 1882–83.*
J. C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, " " " *1884–85.*
FREDERIC D. ALLEN, " " " *1885–86.*
MARTIN L. D'OOGE, " " " *1886–87.*
AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, " " " *1887–88.*
CHARLES WALDSTEIN, *Permanent Director.*

ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ.
HOWARD CROSBY.
HORACE H. FURNESS.
BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.
JULIA WARD HOWE.
C. L. HUTCHINSON.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
S. WEIR MITCHELL.
CYRUS NORTHROP.
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.
WILLIAM PEPPER.
HENRY C. POTTER.
JULIUS SACHS.
WILLIAM R. WARE.

Fuller information as to the project will be given, and correspondence regarding its advancement is invited, by WILLIAM C. LAWTON, *Secretary to the Committee,* Cambridge, Mass.

III.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Council is gratified in being able to present to the members of the Archæological Institute of America the following official statement concerning the work and publications of the Imperial German Archæological Institute, to which every student of classical antiquity owes a debt of inextinguishable gratitude. This illustrious society has never made more valuable contributions to the progress of archæological studies than during recent years.

The Imperial German Archæological Institute, being the immediate heir and successor of the former *Instituto di Correspondenza Archeologica* founded at Rome in 1829, carries on its scientific work from its three centres, at Berlin (Secretary General, Professor A. Conze, President of the Central Direction of the Institute), at Rome (Secretaries, Professor E. Petersen and Dr. C. Huelsen), and at Athens (Drs. W. Dörpfeld and P. Wolters). It aims at promoting the study of the monuments of classical antiquity, particularly those of the Greek, Roman, and Etruscan civilizations.

An immense number of choice and important monuments of architecture, as well as of sculpture and painting, have been published by the Institute in the long series of the *Monumenti Inediti* (1829–1885), a publication replaced since 1886 by the *Antike Denkmäler*, which avail themselves of the new and more perfect methods of reproduction (12 large plates a year, 60 plates forming one volume). Papers of larger or smaller extent, dealing with the whole field of Classical Archæology, formed the contents of the *Annali* (1829–1885), as, since 1886, they form those of the *Jahrbuch*, which also serves as a continuation of the *Archäologische Zeitung* (1843–1885), founded by E. Gerhard. Since 1889 the *Jahrbuch* has been enlarged by the addition of a supplement, the *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, which, besides a variety of notices and smaller scientific contributions, contains especially the reports of the meetings of the Berlin Archæological Society, and a bibliography as complete as possible of the recent archæological literature of all countries. Two other periodicals

of the Institute, the *Mittheilungen der athenischen Abtheilung* and the *Mittheilungen* (or *Bullettino*) *der römischen Abtheilung*, both of them illustrated by a number of smaller plates, afford news of recent discoveries, and publish special investigations of monuments of Greece and the surrounding lands, and of Italy and other western countries, thus continuing to fulfil on a larger scale a task formerly assumed by the *Bullettino* and in part by the *Annali* of the Roman Institute. Finally, the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* serves as a supplement to the large *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, edited for the Berlin Academy by Th. Mommsen and his collaborators, and publishes the *Addenda* thereto.

Moreover, the Institute has undertaken the complete publication of certain classes of monuments. The illustrations are compared critically with the originals, wherever these may be found, in order to secure copies which may be relied upon, and thus to offer the indispensable foundation for any serious archæological research. Of such a kind are the collection of *Etruscan Mirrors*, begun by E. Gerhard (4 volumes, 1843 to 1867), and now continued by G. Körte; the collection of the *Reliefs of Etruscan Sepulchral Urns*, commenced in 1870 by H. Brunn, and being continued also by G. Körte; the series of *Ancient Terra-cottas*, published under the direction of R. Kekulé, two volumes of which have already appeared; and the collection of *Ancient Sarcophagus Reliefs*, the editing of which by C. Robert has just begun. In the same line lies the collection of *Attic Sepulchral Reliefs*, edited by A. Conze for the Vienna Academy, with the support of the Archæological Institute; of this undertaking, too, the first instalment has just been issued (Stuttgart and Berlin, W. Spemann, price, M. 60). All these collections are of equal importance for archæological work with the *Corpora Inscriptionum* for epigraphical studies.

Another large publication of the Institute, of a peculiar character, is the great *Map of Attica*, edited by E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, a work based on an entirely new survey by officers of the Prussian general staff, and generally acknowledged as the indispensable foundation of a detailed knowledge of the soil and the monumental history of Attica. The *Map of Mykenai* prepared by Captain Steffen may be regarded as a valuable appendix to this work. Quite recently R. Koldewey's important monograph on the *Ancient Monuments of Lesbos* has been published by the Institute, accompanied by a number of maps and plans drawn up by H. Kiepert.

Other special publications will be seen in the following complete list of the publications of the Institute, all of which, except Nos. 12, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, and 25, either have been published, or are for sale, by the publisher, Georg Reimer, at Berlin.

List of the Publications of the German Archæological Institute at Berlin, Rome, and Athens.

A. Periodicals.

1. Monumenti inediti pubblicati dall' Instituto. 12 vols. Rome, 1829–1885. Large folio. Price of each number containing 12 plates up to 1860, M. 12; from 1861, M. 20. Of the whole series, M. 884.
2. Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. 57 vols. Rome, 1829–1885. 8vo. Price of each volume up to 1860, M. 8; from 1861, M. 15; of the whole series, M. 631.
3. Bullettino dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. 57 vols. Rome, 1829–1885. 8vo. Price of each volume up to 1860, M. 4; from 1861, M. 5; of the whole series, M. 253.

   N. B. The Monumenti, Annali, and Bullettini of 1854 and of 1855, and the Monumenti and Annali of 1856, are combined so as to form for each of these years but one volume in small folio.
4. Repertorio universale delle Opere dell' Instituto. 6 vols. Rome, 1848–1889. 8vo. Price of Vol. I., 1834–1843, M. 8; of Vol. II., 1844–1853, M. 8; of Vol. III., 1854–1856, M. 2.40; of Vol. IV., 1857–1863, M. 4.80; of Vol. V., 1864–1873, M. 5.60; of Vol. VI., 1874–1885, M. 4.60. The index of the volumes from 1829 to 1833 is to be found at the end of the Annali for 1833.
5. Memorie dell' Instituto. Rome, 1832. 8vo. M. 12.
6. Nuove Memorie dell' Instituto. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1865–1868. M. 18.
7. Archäologische Zeitung. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1843–1885. 43 vols. 4to. Price of each volume, M. 12; of the complete set, M. 516.
8. Register zur Archäologischen Zeitung, Jahrgang I. – XLII. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1886.
9. Antike Denkmäler, herausg. vom Kais. Deutschen Archäologischen Institut. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1886. Large folio. Price of each annual number, M. 40, five numbers forming one volume.
10. Jahrbuch des Kais. Deutschen Arch. Inst. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1886. 4to. Price of each volume, M. 16.
11. Jahrbuch, etc., Ergänzungshefte. — I. J. Strzygowski, die Calenderbilder des Chronographen vom Jahre 354. Mit 30 Tafeln. Berlin, 1888. 4to. M. 30. — II. R. Bohn, Alterthümer von Aegae. Mit 75 Abbildungen. Berlin, 1889. 4to. M. 25.
12. Mittheilungen des Kais. D. Arch. Inst., Römische Abtheilung. Rome, Loescher, from 1886. 8vo. Price of each volume, M. 12.
13. Mittheilungen des Kais. D. Arch. Inst., Athenische Abtheilung. Athen, K. Wilberg, from 1876. 8vo. Price of each volume, M. 12.
14. Ephemeris Epigraphica, Corporis Inscriptionum Latinarum Supplementum, edita iussu Instituti Archæologici Romani. 7 vols. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1872. Price of Vol. I., M. 6; Vol. II., M. 8; Vol. III., M. 10; Vol. IV., M. 16; Vol. V., M. 20.20; Vol. VI., M. 8; Vol. VII., Nos. 1–3, M. 13.

B. Publications of entire Classes of Monuments.

15. Enr. Brunn, I Rilievi delle Urne Etrusche. Vol. I. Rome, 1870. 4to. M. 60.
16. G. Körte, I Rilievi delle Urne Etrusche. Vol. II., No. 1. Berlin, 1890. 4to. M. 40.
17. E. Gerhard, Etruskische Spiegel. Band V., bearbeitet von A. Klügmann und G. Körte, Heft 1–9. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1884. Price of each number, M. 9.
18. R. Kekulé, Die antiken Terracotten. Berlin and Stuttgart, W. Spemann. Folio. Band I., Die Terracotten von Pompeji, bearbeitet von H. von Rohden. 1880. M. 60. — Band II., Die Terracotten von Sicilien, bearbeitet von R. Kekulé. 1884. M. 75.
19. C. Robert, Die antiken Sarkophagreliefe. Band II., Mythologische Cyklen. 65 Tafeln mit Text. Berlin, Grote, 1890. M. 225.
20. A. Furtwängler und C. Löschcke, Mykenische Thongefässe. 12 large colored plates with letter-press. Berlin, 1879. M. 40.
21. A. Furtwängler und G. Löschcke, Mykenische Vasen, vorhellenische Thongefässe aus dem Gebiete des Mittelmeeres. 44 large plates with letter-press. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1886. M. 115.

C. Special Publications.

22. E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, Karten von Attika. Large folio. Berlin, Dietr. Reimer, 1881–1889. Heft I., 4 maps with letter-press, 1881, M. 12. II., 4 maps with letter-press by A. Milchhoefer, 1883, M. 16. III., 5 maps, 1884, M. 12. IV., 4 maps, 1886, M. 10. V., 3 maps, 1887, M. 8. VI., 1 map and letter-press to Nos. III.–VI. by A. Milchhoefer, 1889, M. 7.
23. Steffen, Karten von Mykenai. Berlin, Dietr. Reimer, 1884. 2 maps in large folio and letter-press by Steffen and Lolling, in 4to. M. 16.
24. R. Koldewey, Die antiken Bauwerke der Insel Lesbos. Mit 29 Tafeln und Textabbildungen und zwei Karten von Heinr. Kiepert. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1890. Folio. M. 80.
25. Das Kuppelgrab von Menidi, herausgegeben vom Institut in Athen. Athen, Wilberg, 1880. 4to. M. 8.
26. G. B. de Rossi, Piante Iconografiche e Prospettiche di Roma anteriori al Secolo XVI. With 12 large plates. Rome, 1879. 4to. M. 32.
27. R. Schoene, Le Antichità del Museo Bocchi di Adria. Rome, 1878. 4to. M. 24.
28. O. Kellermann, Vigilum Romanorum latercula duo Cælimontana. Rome, 1835. 4to. M. 6.40.
29. W. Henzen, Scavi nel bosco sacro dei Fratelli Arvali. Rome, 1868. Folio. M. 16.
30. H. Jordan, De Formæ Urbis Romæ Fragmento novo. Rome, 1883. 4to. M. 1.60.
31. A. Michaelis, Geschichte des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, 1829–1879. Berlin, 1879. M. 6.

32. A. Michaelis, Storia dell' Instituto Archeologico Germanico, 1829–1879. Rome, 1879. M. 4.80.
33. Alex. Iwanoff, Darstellungen aus der heiligen Geschichte. Berlin, G. Reimer. 14 parts, each containing 15 large plates in fac-simile. Price of each part, M. 80.
34. Botkin, Biographie Alexander Iwanoffs. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1880. 4to. M. 10.

Nos. 33 and 34 have been published in compliance with a testamentary disposition of the Russian architect, Sergius Iwanoff.

Mr. William C. Lawton, Secretary of the Archæological Institute of America, will receive and transmit orders for the publications of the Imperial German Archæological Institute, and will afford any further information concerning them that may be desired.

Archæological Institute of America.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1890–91.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1891.

BOSTON:
DAMRELL AND UPHAM.
1891.

Archæological Institute of America.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1890–91.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

MAY 9, 1891.

From
W. C. Lawton Secy.,
Brunswick Me.

BOSTON:
DAMRELL AND UPHAM.
1891.

University Press:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

CONTENTS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.[1]

HEINRICH BRUNN	Munich.
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[1] The number of Foreign Honorary Members is limited by vote of the Council to ten.

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(1891–92.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Boston.
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(1891–92.)

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Edward Jackson	191 Commonwealth Avenue.
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Charles A. Kidder	120 Beacon Street.
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Henry Cabot Lodge	31 Beacon Street.
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119

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(1891–92.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for New York City.

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(1891–92.)

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M. Taylor Pyne	26 Exchange Place.

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Albert Stickney	120 West 55th Street.
Austin Stickney	35 West 17th Street.
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Louis C. Tiffany	7 East 72d Street.
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S. B. P. Trowbridge	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Lyman Tuckerman	10 West 23d Street.

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Edgar B. Van Winkle	117 East 70th Street.
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Henry Villard	7 East 72d Street.
Charles Waldstein	King's College, Cambridge, England.
John Brisben Walker	363 Fifth Avenue.
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(1891–92.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Baltimore.

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16—4.

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(1891–92.)

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37

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(1891–92.)

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2

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(1891–92.)

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Miss C. S. Bement.
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E. W. Clark.
Joseph H. Coates . . . . . 116 Chestnut Street.
Miss Mary Coles.

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Philadelphia.

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John W. Townsend.
Talcott Williams . . . . . 1833 Spruce Street.
Charles Wood.
Richard Wood . . . . . 400 Chestnut Street.
Stuart Wood.

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President.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE A. ARMOUR.
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH.

Treasurer.

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN.

Secretary.

ALFRED EMERSON.

Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
GEORGE A. ARMOUR.
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH.
ALFRED EMERSON.
EMIL G. HIRSCH.
EDWARD G. MASON.
SIMON J. McPHERSON.
WILLIAM F. POOLE.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE.
DAVID SWING.

Life Members.

Charles L. Hutchinson	Corn Exchange Bank.[1]
Mrs. Mary A. Wilmarth	222 Michigan Avenue.
Norman Williams	1836 Calumet Avenue.

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Chicago.

Annual Members.

(1891–92.)

J. McGregor Adams	300 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Milward Adams	287 Ontario Street.
Ira W. Allen	2251 Calumet Avenue.
Allison V. Armour	417 Home Insurance Building.
George A. Armour	" " "
Mrs. George A. Armour	120 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. William Armour	2017 Prairie Avenue.
Edward E. Ayer	481 North State Street.
Mrs. Edward E. Ayer	" "
Alfred L. Baker	84 La Salle Street.
William T. Baker	2255 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. William T. Baker	" "
John H. Barrows	2957 Indiana Avenue.
Adolphus C. Bartlett	2720 Prairie Avenue.
John C. Black	9 Walton Place.
Chauncey J. Blair	227 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair	" "
Eliphalet W. Blatchford	375 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Eliphalet W. Blatchford	" "
J. Harley Bradley	222 South Ashland Avenue.
Mrs. J. Harley Bradley	" " "
William H. Bradley	Government Building.
Clarence Buckingham	2036 Prairie Avenue.
Ebenezer Buckingham	" "
Mrs. George C. Bullock	Hotel Royal.
Leslie Carter	205 La Salle Street.
Mrs. Charles Counselman	5035 Greenwood Avenue.
Frederick W. Crosby	301 Huron Street.
Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby	" "
James H. Dole	226 La Salle Street.
William Dunn	594 East Division Street.
Mrs. William Dunn	" "
John Dupee, Jr.	2713 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. John Dupee, Jr.	" "

John H. Dwight	5 Rialto Building.
Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis	2734 Prairie Avenue.
James W. Ellsworth	404 Phœnix Building.
Alfred Emerson	Ithaca, N. Y.
Nathaniel K. Fairbank	60 Wabash Avenue.
Marshall Field	1905 Prairie Avenue.
Edwin G. Foreman	126 Washington Street.
Henry L. Frank	1608 Prairie Avenue.
William M. R. French	The Art Institute.
Lyman J. Gage	First National Bank.
John J. Glessner	1800 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. John J. Glessner	" "
Daniel Goodwin	283 Erie Street.
Frederick W. Gookin	Northwestern National Bank.
Louis M. Greeley	95 Washington Street.
Ernest A. Hamill	2831 Prairie Avenue.
C. S. Harmon	618 First National Bank Bldg.
Mrs. C. S. Harmon	" " "
T. W. Harvey	1702 Prairie Avenue.
Franklin H. Head	2 Banks Street.
Mrs. Charles Henrotin	64 Bellevue Place.
H. N. Higginbotham	2838 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham	" "
Emil G. Hirsch	1906 Indiana Avenue.
Charles B. Holmes	2020 State Street.
Mrs. Charles B. Holmes	" "
James L. Houghteling	27 Banks Street.
Mrs. James L. Houghteling	" "
William H. Hubbard	Rookery Building.
Mrs. William H. Hubbard	82 Astor Street.
Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson	2709 Prairie Avenue.
Edward S. Isham	204 Dearborn Street.
Noble B. Judah	2701 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Noble B. Judah	" "
Sidney A. Kent	189 La Salle Street.
Rollin A. Keyes	1227 Michigan Avenue.
Miss E. S. Kirkland	275 Huron Street.
C. C. Kohlsaat	288 Marshfield Avenue.

Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat	288 Marshfield Avenue.
E. W. Kohlsaat	175 Jackson Street.
Mrs. E. W. Kohlsaat	" "
H. H. Kohlsaat	2978 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat	" "
Eugene A. Lancaster	2703 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Eugene A. Lancaster	" "
Walter C. Larned	Tacoma Building.
Bryan Lathrop	Montauk Block.
Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	" "
Mrs. A. J. McBean	2227 Prairie Avenue.
George B. McBean	906 Chicago Opera House.
Alexander C. McClurg	117 Wabash Avenue.
Cyrus H. McCormick	321 Huron Street.
Miss Lucy F. McDowell	57 Delaware Place.
Simon J. McPherson	2804 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Simon J. McPherson	" "
Franklin MacVeagh	103 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh	" "
Edward G. Mason	94 Washington Street.
Mrs. Edward G. Mason	" "
John J. Mitchell	Illinois Trust and Sav. Bank.
Thomas Murdoch	3 State Street.
Potter Palmer	Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Potter Palmer	" "
Walter L. Peck	Auditorium Building.
Mrs. Walter L. Peck	" "
William F. Poole	Newberry Library.
Mrs. Sarah A. Pope	2835 Michigan Avenue.
Miss Rebecca S. Rice	481 Dearborn Avenue.
William C. Roberts	Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Ellen Rogers	320 La Salle Avenue.
Martin A. Ryerson	4851 Drexel Boulevard.
Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson	" "
Mrs. C. B. Sawyer	1640 Indiana Avenue.
John G. Shortall	90 Washington Street.
Mrs. L. M. Shreve	2428 Wabash Avenue.
Charles J. Singer	2 Board of Trade Building.

Mrs. Charles J. Singer	2 Board of Trade Building.
Byron L. Smith	2140 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Byron L. Smith	" "
George T. Smith	3002 Calumet Avenue.
Mrs. George T. Smith	" "
Denton J. Snider	210 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Albert A. Sprague	2710 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Albert A. Sprague	" "
Miss Amelia Sprague	" "
O. S. A. Sprague	2700 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague	" "
Mrs. C. E. Stanley	571 Dearborn Avenue.
Mrs. H. O. Stone	2035 Prairie Avenue.
David Swing	Lake Shore Drive.
Lorado Taft	103 State Street.
Hobart C. Taylor	182 Monroe Street.
Mrs Hobart C. Taylor	" "
F. B. Tobey	100 Wabash Avenue.
Volney C. Turner	112 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Volney C. Turner	" "
William B. Walker	2027 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. William B. Walker	" "
John R. Walsh	Chicago National Bank.
Henry J. Willing	110 Rush Street.
Mrs. Henry J. Willing	" "
Mrs. Norman Williams	1836 Calumet Avenue.
J. H. Worcester, Jr.	New York City.

The Art Institute, Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.
Lake Forest Art Institute, Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest University, " "
Newberry Library.

DETROIT SOCIETY.

(1891–92.)

President.

MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

Vice-Presidents.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.
FRANK H. WALKER.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. MOORE.

Secretary.

LEVI L. BARBOUR.

Executive Committee.

DEXTER M. FERRY.
GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.
MRS. JOHN J. BAGLEY.
MARTIN L. D'OOGE.
SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.

Life Members.

Mrs. John J. Bagley	Washington Avenue.[1]
Levi L. Barbour	661 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dwight Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
George S. Davis	760 Jefferson Avenue.
Rev. H. P. De Forrest	Clifford Street.
Dexter M. Ferry	1040 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dexter M. Ferry	" " "
Miss Ferry	" " "

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Detroit.

Mrs. William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Thomas W. Palmer	1060 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah Savidge	Spring Lake, Mich.
Mrs. Helen Beach Tillottson	Owosso, Mich.

12

Annual Members.

(1891–92.)

William Aikman	165 Wayne Street.
Miss Clara S. Avery	212 West Fort Street.
Frederick P. Anderson	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	110 Fort Street West.
George W. Bates	53 Bagg Street.
Frederick L. Bliss	29 Elizabeth Street West.
Charles Buncher	34 Warren Avenue East.
William R. Chittick	83 Lafayette Avenue.
Leartus Connor	103 Cass Street.
Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo-Smith	789 Jefferson Avenue.
Sullivan M. Cutcheon	51 Edmund Place.
Miss Millison S. Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
Harlow P. Davock	79 Garfield Avenue.
Martin L. D'Ooge	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Percy Dwight	473 Jefferson Avenue.
Justin E. Emerson	128 Henry Street.
Mrs. D. L. Filer	36 Canfield Avenue.
Mrs. Eliza B. Gamble	6 Adams Avenue.
Caleb B. Gilbert	37 Adams Avenue East.
Louis Grossman	63 Henry Street.
David E. Heineman	428 Woodward Avenue.
Bela Hubbard	260 Vinewood Avenue.
Lewis T. Ives	490 Brush Street.
Francis A. Kelsey	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Kirchner	37 Warren Avenue East.
George V. N. Lothrop	94 Fort Street West.
Charles S. McDonald	42 Moffatt Building.

Hugh McMillan	491 Jefferson Avenue.
William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Philo Parsons	530 " "
Mrs. F. A. Pingree	1020 " "
Miss Gertrude Pingree	1020 " "
John C. Rolfe	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Allan Sheldon	196 Fort Street West.
Dunkin H. Sill	168 Congress Street East.
Miss Ellen P. Stevens	1075 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Harriet S. Tenney	Lansing, Mich.
Bryant Walker	45 Alfred Street.
Frank H. Walker	154 Lafayette Avenue.
Mrs. J. W. Weeks	25 Edmund Place.
Frederick Woolfenden	80 Farnsworth Street.

41

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

(1891–92.)

President.

WILLIAM H. METCALF.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER.
JOHN JOHNSTON.
AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.
BREESE J. STEVENS.

Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARLES EDWIN BENNETT.

Life Members.

William H. Metcalf . . .	212 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.
John L. Mitchell	183 Ninth Street, Milwaukee.
Augustus Ledyard Smith . .	573 Alton Street, Appleton.

3

Annual Members.

(1891–92.)

Selden Bacon	604 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
William H. Beach	146 Langdon Street, Madison.
Irving M. Bean	4 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Charles Edwin Bennett . .	69 Angell Street, Providence, R. I.
James Davie Butler	115 Langdon Street, Madison.
Thomas C. Chamberlin . .	772 Langdon Street, Madison.
Sarah Fairchild Conover . .	424 North Pinckney Street, Madison.

Charles H. Curtis	534 State Street, Madison.
Mrs. Hiram Hayes	Superior.
James G. Jenkins	284 Knapp Street, Milwaukee.
John Johnston	1130 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.
Alexander Kerr	140 Langdon Street, Madison.
Benjamin K. Miller	559 Marshall Street, Milwaukee.
Benjamin K. Miller, Jr. . .	" " "
Howard Morris	195 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Wayne Ramsay . . .	323 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Horace Rublee	17 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Breese J. Stevens	401 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Reuben Gold Thwaites . .	505 Langdon Street, Madison.
Frederick C. Winkler . . .	131 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee.
Theodore Lyman Wright . .	718 Church Street, Beloit.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

(1891–92.)

President.

S. C. GALE.

Vice-President.

JAMES WALLACE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Annual Members.

1891–92.

J. S. Clarke . . .	1525 University Ave. Southeast, Minneapolis.
W. W. Folwell . .	1020 Southeast Fifth Street, Minneapolis.
George F. French .	1600 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis.
S. C. Gale	Harmon Place, Minneapolis.
Samuel Hill . . .	Kasota Block, Minneapolis.
J. C. Hutchinson .	3806 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis.
Mrs. H. J. McCaine	Public Library, St. Paul.
James McGolrick .	Duluth.
Louis F. Menage .	610 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis.
Herbert Putnam .	Public Library, Minneapolis.
C. McC. Reeve . .	Minneapolis.
Albert Scheffer . .	St. Paul.
James Wallace . .	Macalester.

PITTSBURGH SOCIETY.

(1891–92.)

President.

MISS SARAH H. KILLIKELLY.

Vice-President.

MRS. ANDREW FLEMING.

Treasurer.

MISS MARTHA BAKEWELL.

Secretary.

MRS. O. D. THOMPSON.

Annual Members.

(1891–92.)

Mrs. Joseph Albree . . .	191 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny City.
Miss Martha Bakewell . .	334 " " "
Mrs. E. M. Beyers . . .	324 " " "
Mrs. Charles L. Cole . .	193 " " "
Mrs. B. L. H. Dabbs . .	N. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Andrew Fleming . .	Allegheny and Western Avenues, Allegheny City.
Miss Rebecca Howard . .	S. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice B. Howe . . .	Fifth Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. C. C. Hussey . . .	Cedar Avenue, Allegheny City.
Miss Mabel Hussey . . .	" " "
Miss S. H. Killikelly . . .	308 S. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Geo. A. Macbeth . .	Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. C. C. Mellor . . .	Edgewoodvill, Pittsburgh.
Miss Margaret Park . . .	250 North Avenue, Allegheny City.
Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson .	259 Western Avenue, Allegheny City.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of $10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than $100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows: —

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the Archæological Institute: —

THE most interesting incidents of the last year, so far as the activities of the Institute are concerned, have been connected with the effort to secure from the Greek government the privilege of excavating at Delphi. The year began with everything apparently *in statu quo.* During the summer, Dr. Waldstein visited this country, and succeeded in reawakening in the project an interest which had been dormant for many months. He brought the tidings that the time limit had been extended, so that efforts were renewed under the inspiration of a renewed hope. Dr. Waldstein returned to Europe in September, and a day or two before sailing addressed a meeting held at Columbia College in New York, under the auspices of the New York Society, at which he presented the situation as it existed at that time. In effect, as we understood it, the pathway seemed to be clear and the result assured, provided the money could be raised.

It was distinctly stated that the American movement had the right of way, so far as the claims of courtesy were concerned, as towards our colleagues of the French School.

Following this meeting, active steps were taken, with some success, towards enlarging the subscriptions available for this purpose, when suddenly a despatch was received from Dr. Waldstein saying that the French were actively in the field, and asking the support of the Department of State in the interest of the concession to ourselves. It seemed at the time to the officers of the Institute that the French by this sudden activity were endeavoring to prevent a concession which had been in effect pledged to us provided we could procure the necessary funds at a given date. From Dr. Waldstein's letters we were led to assume that, if the pledge were completed by the 18th of November, the coveted prize would be secured. By dint of renewed activity in Boston and New York, and with the hearty co-operation of the Chicago Society, the President of the Institute was enabled to telegraph that the necessary pledges had been obtained. The Council of the Institute in the mean while had been communicated with by letter, and under their authority the following telegram was sent to Dr. Waldstein on the 15th of November: —

"We can pay for concession when terms approved by Council of Institute up to 400,000 francs.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA,
by SETH LOW, *President.*"

Immediately on receipt of Dr. Waldstein's request for the intervention of the State Department, Mr. Blaine had been communicated with. His response was instantly given, in the shape of instructions to the American Minister at Athens to do everything in his power to further our interests. Even before the receipt of this despatch, Mr. Snowden, the American Minister to Greece, had rendered all the assistance possible to Dr. Waldstein, and from that time until the end no effort was spared by our government to further the cause of the Institute. The Council take the greatest pleasure in placing on record their high sense of appreciation of the co-operation and aid rendered by the State Department. About this time the ministry of Mr. Tricoupis at Athens was overthrown, and was succeeded by that of Mr. Delyannis. The French government meanwhile pressed their claim with ardor, and shortly thereafter effected a commercial treaty with Greece which carried with it, if confirmed by the authorities at Paris, the concession to excavate at Delphi. The French Chamber subsequently ratified the treaty, and made the necessary appropriations which secured for them the prize so earnestly desired by the Institute. In the mean while the Institute had voluntarily withdrawn all pretensions to the concession as soon as it became clear to us that we were in fact competing with the French instead of they with us. We are assured that the efforts on our part to secure the concession have not resulted in any increase of the sum that the French

are obliged to pay for the expropriation of Delphi, and we are happy to say that the relations between the French School and our own have never been more cordial than now. It is matter of congratulation that the excavation of the shrine will no longer be delayed, but will be entered upon at once, under the direction of the French School, with the honor of French scholars pledged to the most accurate and painstaking execution of the great task. The Council also congratulate the members of the Institute that it proved possible to secure valid pledges for so large a sum as $77,000 for this object. Especially is this a notable fact, when it is recalled that the last $15,000 were secured in the midst of a monetary stringency more severe than had occurred for many years. It shows that the American people were not unresponsive to a great opportunity for artistic and scholarly distinction. We are sometimes said to be a people given over to materialism. An incident like this shows that side by side with our active interest in material progress marches an enlightened interest in everything that tends to intellectual and artistic culture. In Europe it is the rule for the governments to supply the funds for enterprises like this. It is fairly open to question whether the American people are behind any other in their voluntary contributions for such causes.

As soon as it was ascertained officially that Delphi was lost to us, the Council of the Institute issued a circular to the subscribers of the fund, informing

them of this fact, and announcing that all subscriptions paid in would be returned upon notification from the subscriber of a wish to this effect. The following suggestion was added:—

"It is probably known to you, however, that, at the time when the Institute began to raise funds to secure Delphi, a considerable sum had already been obtained toward the permanent endowment of the American School for Classical Studies at Athens. The desire has been to raise a permanent endowment fund for that school of $100,000. Of this sum, $47,000 is in hand; and the interest thereon helps to support the School. It would be extremely gratifying to the Council of the Institute if you should be willing to allow your subscription, or any part of it, to be applied to this permanent fund. In this form, it would be an encouragement to classical study hardly less important than if the excavation of Delphi had been carried on under our auspices. Will you be so good as to communicate your wishes in this regard?"

Replies to this circular have been received from most of the subscribers. $1,501.67 has been returned; $1,538.00 has not been called for, and $3,431.59 has been generously donated to the fund of the Athens School. An additional sum of $1,345.00 has been added to this fund from subscriptions not heretofore paid in, so that the total increase of the endowment fund will amount at least to $4,776.59.

Although the great enterprise of the excavation of Delphi has passed out of our hands, the opportunity for excavations elsewhere in Greece is not closed to us. On the contrary, a very fruitful field is presented, which may give full play for all the funds that

can be employed for such purposes by the Institute in conjunction with the Athens School. The explorations carried on during the past winter at Eretria have proved it to be a site worthy of thorough investigation, and it may require several years to finish it. A theatre quite unique in many of its features has been partially opened up, and has already excited much interest in connection with the controversy concerning stage and orchestra arrangements, and its excavation should be made complete. The fact now ascertained, that the old city lay beneath the later one, may lead to still further discoveries of great importance.

Besides this promising site, the Director of the Athens School, Dr. Waldstein, has obtained from the Greek government for the School the right of excavation upon two sites, to be chosen out of five of the most eligible now remaining in the Peloponnesus. These sites have been visited by him this spring, and one of them, the Agora of Sparta, has been decided upon, but he still holds under advisement the selection of the other. A third field offered as a side issue is that of the Heræum, near Argos, where a more diligent search than that made by Bursian and Rangabes in 1854 might be rewarded by some sculptures from the hand of Polyclitus. The concession from the government carries the right to dig for seven years, with exclusive publication for five years after the discovery of each monument or object. As the expenditures for these projects will include not only

those of excavation proper, but those of purchasing the rights from owners of the soil in some cases, Dr. Waldstein asks that as large a sum as possible be appropriated at this time to these needs. This will be a proper subject for the consideration of the Council at this meeting.

The Council have the pleasure of reporting the completion of the second volume of Mr. Bandelier's report on the Southwestern United States. This result has been achieved by placing Mr. Bandelier upon a salary from July 1, 1890, up to May 1, 1891. The outlay for this purpose amounted to $1,500. This volume will appear as Volume IV. in the American Series of the Papers of the Institute. It is believed to be a record of archæological research which reflects great credit upon Mr. Bandelier, and which is also well worthy of the imprimatur of the Institute.

Since the last annual meeting the following volumes have been issued: —

1. The Eleventh Annual Report of the Institute.

2. Papers, Classical Series, Vol. III. Part I. Professor Merriam's Essay on Telegraphing among the Ancients.

3. Papers, American Series. V. Bandelier's Contributions to the History of the Southwestern Portion of the United States. (These essays were written for the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition, and the expense of publication was shared equally by Mrs. Hemenway and the Institute.)

4. Index to Publications of the Institute, 1879–89, by William Stetson Merrill.

These publications, as well as the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the School at Athens, both of which appeared during the year, have been forwarded directly by the Secretary to every living member of the Institute whose name had been reported to him.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH LOW, *President.*
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *Vice-President.*
GEORGE A. ARMOUR.
DAVID L. BARTLETT.
WILLIAM H. BEACH.
MARTIN BRIMMER.
CHARLES BUNCHER.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.
ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.
ALLAN MARQUAND.
AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM.
FRANCIS PARKMAN.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
STEPHEN SALISBURY.
THOMAS D. SEYMOUR.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.

Council for 1890–91.

NEW YORK, May 9th, 1891.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1, 1890, TO DECEMBER 31, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1890	$7,940.06	
Boston Society	1,310.00	
New York Society	2,000.00	
Chicago Society	7.00	
Minnesota Society	118.00	
Wisconsin Society	81.00	
Delphi Excavation Fund	541.00	
Bandelier's Report	300.00	
Donations	10.00	
Interest on Deposits	73.72	
		$12,380.78

EXPENDITURES.

Publications: —			
Annual Reports	$262.16		
Bandelier's Report	845.00		
Clarke's Assos Report	202.44		
Telegraphing among the Ancients	110.72		
The Works of Imperial German, etc.	7.00		
Telegraphing among the Ancients	45.00		
		$1,472.32	
Wm. C. Lawton, Secretary		1,032.13	
Wm. C. Lawton, Agent (May, 1890)		183.00	
Journal of Archæology		900.00	
C. E. Bennett's Account		150.00	
General Expenses		19.65	
Delphi Printing and Expenses		15.30	
Boston Society, Expenses		16.25	
Wisconsin Society, Expenses		38.08	
Cash, Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1890		8,554.05	
			$12,380.78

Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1890: —	
Delphi Excavation Fund	$5,921.26
General Fund (Cash)	2,632.79
	$8,554.05
Interest to January 1, 1891	94.13
	$8,648.18

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 9, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from Percival Lowell, Treasurer: —			
Account General Fund		$2,726.92	
Account Delphi Excavation Fund		5,921.26	
			$8,648.18
Boston Society, Annual Subscriptions			160.00
Baltimore Society, Annual Subscriptions			325.00
Wisconsin Society, Annual Subscriptions			63.00
Chicago Society, Annual Subscriptions			1,292.73
New York Society, Annual Subscriptions			2,457.00
Delphi Excavation Fund, additional			550.00
For Endowment Fund, School at Athens			1,345.00
Sale of Institute Publications			25.65
For Bandelier's Report		$450.00	
Mrs. A. Hemenway, Account Printing of Bandelier's Report		426.20	
			876.20
			$15,742.76

EXPENDITURES.

Returned to Subscribers to Delphi Excavation Fund		$1,501.67	
Secretary's Salary		625.00	
Secretary's Expenses		52.55	
A. F. Bandelier, Salary	$600.00		
Bandelier's Report, Printing	875.91		
Bandelier's Report, Postage	100.00		
		1,575.91	
Journal of Archæology		200.00	
American School at Athens: —			
For Eighth Annual Report	$30.00		
For Ninth Annual Report	104.46		
		134.46	
Cost of 1,000 Copies Index to Publications, 1879–89		498.73	
General Expenses		62.46	
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 9, 1891: —			
To Credit General Fund	$4,777.39		
To Credit Endowment Fund	4,776.59		
To Credit Delphi Excavation Fund	1,538.00		
		11,091.98	
			$15,742.76

New York, May 9, 1891, E & O E.

WM. H. H. BEEBE, *Treasurer*.

APPENDIX.

I.

In connection with the present report of the President and Council of the Institute, announcing the final result of the project for excavation at Delphi, it may be desirable to recall briefly once more the earlier events which have led up to this conclusion. Such a record is by no means to be regarded as merely the chronicle of a failure. On the contrary, it is for the Institute, and for our people, a lasting cause of satisfaction, that, under conditions so adverse, all that lay within our control was finally accomplished. Moreover, the Delphi project has been from the first so prominent among the plans of the Institute, and it has thrown so instructive a light upon the conditions in America which affect any such purely scholarly enterprise, that it has acquired a real historic importance of its own.

For the earlier portion of this account it will be sufficient to quote from, and refer to, a letter of Professor C. E. Norton, — the founder of the Institute, and its President for eleven years, — printed in the New York Nation of August 29, 1889.

Many members of the Institute must have been surprised to learn that American scholars had fixed their eyes on this great opportunity even before the Institute itself was founded.

"In the year 1876, long before the proposal of a concession to France, our Minister to Athens, General John Meredith Read, was asked to sound the Greek government as to whether the privilege of excavating Delphi would be granted to Americans. He received a wholly favorable reply. The means for the work could not then be obtained. There was no organization for the purpose, and the matter was allowed to drop. But this was one of the motives that led to the foundation of the Archæo-

logical Institute in 1879, and the hope to be able finally to do this great work has never ceased to be cherished by it."

In the following passage it is necessary to remember that Professor Norton is writing in August, 1889.

"For some years past the Greek government have been endeavoring to negotiate a commercial treaty with France, and as, under this treaty, certain important advantages would be secured for Greece, the Administration coupled with it as a makeweight a convention conceding to the French the right to investigate the site of Delphi. The two instruments were ratified by the Greek Chamber. In France, the treaty was rejected by the Senate, and, for the time, much to the disappointment of the Greeks, the matter fell to the ground.

"In 1887 it was again taken up; a new treaty was negotiated with some modifications, but with the convention in regard to Delphi attached to it. It was brought before the French Senate, and in its turn was rejected. This rejection took place near the end of last year.

"At this time our able and excellent Minister at Athens, Mr. Fearn, understanding that the arrangement with the French had failed, asked the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Tricoupis, whether the concession of the right to excavate at Delphi was now open. Mr. Tricoupis assured him that it was, but added that the expense attending the expropriation of the village of Castri, which stands upon the site of the ancient city, would be very heavy, and might prove an obstacle to the undertaking of the work. At the time when the treaty was being discussed, the French School at Athens had placed its estimate of the cost of buying out the village at 40,000 drachmai. The Greek government, regarding this estimate as much less than the actual cost would prove to be, promised, as another inducement to secure the adoption of the treaty, to pay the expense of dispossession up to 60,000 drachmai, the remainder, whatever it might be, to be met by the French. It further employed an engineer to make a survey of the site and an estimate of the cost of expropriation. The probable cost was fixed by him at 500,000 drachmai. Not satisfied, however, with this, the government then had the whole survey and estimates revised by a commission of French engineers in their service. The probable cost was set by them at 430,000 drachmai. The aim of the government was to learn the facts as exactly as possible, in order to secure a basis for arbitration between the investigators and the proprietors at Delphi.

"Mr. Fearn reported what he had learned, in letters to persons in this country whom he knew to be interested in promoting the study of antiquity, and who would recognize the splendor of the work to be done at

Delphi. Moved by his statements, a committee was appointed at a meeting that had been summoned by Bishop Potter, and charged with the duty of endeavoring to obtain means to provide a permanent fund for the support of the school at Athens, and to secure for it the privilege of making excavations at Delphi."

This committee had already begun active efforts, when, in March, 1888, the assertion was made in the columns of the Nation that we were interfering with prior rights of French scholars, and that it was an imperative duty to cease all our efforts at once. This discussion was closed by the letter from Professor Norton, already cited. It is not necessary here to summarize the dispute, much less to pass judgment upon any phase of it. The references already given will enable any one interested to review the entire correspondence.

On August 29, 1889, a printed Appeal was put into the hands of nearly two hundred editors of daily and weekly journals for simultaneous publication, and was in fact conspicuously printed by a large proportion of these journals, with or without favorable editorial comment. It was also sent as a personal letter to hundreds of public-spirited men and women of wealth throughout the country. This Appeal was reprinted in the last Annual Report of the Institute, and need not be repeated here. For the information of those who had not been previously acquainted with the work of the Institute and the growth of the School at Athens, the following circular was prepared, and published in The Nation for September 12, 1889.

"To the Editor of The Nation: —

"Sir, — The friends of the American School in Athens hope that you may kindly grant space for a letter written for the purpose of interesting your readers in its plans. This school was founded, has been carried on for seven years, and provided with a fine edifice, a permanent director, of European reputation as an archæologist, Dr. Waldstein, and an endowment fund of over fifty thousand dollars, through the efforts and sacrifices of a few liberal-minded people, chiefly in Boston and New York. Of the thirty pupils thus far, four have been women. All instruction is free, and the library is open to all Americans in the city. The object is to encourage the study of ancient art, architecture, topography, and all related branches best pursued on the soil of Greece.

"It is not too much to say that this school is already playing its part in the revolution of American scholarship. Narrow book-learning is giving place to a many-sided study of the ancient life. There are two facts which

add a special charm to these comparatively novel lines of work · — First, new and valuable additions are made every year to our materials. Such excavations as those at Olympia or Pergamon tell us much that could not be learned from any other source. It would be difficult to name any lost literary work whose recovery would add so much to our knowledge. Second, these statues, temple remains, etc., come to us, not, like our manuscripts of the ancient authors, through a succession of mediæval copyists, but directly from the ancient masters' hands. The Hermes. emerging from the drifted sands of the Alpheios, bears the marks of Praxiteles's chisel. The blocks of the Parthenon were swung into their present position under Phidias's own eye.

"There is, moreover, a practical side to such efforts as these of the American School and its supporters which may well recommend them to our countrymen. There can be no better influences brought to bear upon our own artists and architects than a close acquaintance with and study of the still unrivalled productions of Greek masters. Not that we desire to rear a generation of mere copyists, even copyists of Phidias and Praxiteles; but the museums of Athens, and the temples there and throughout Greek lands, cannot fail to educate the hand and eye, as well as elevate the moral sense of every thoughtful art student who is so fortunate as to put himself under their influences. Especially, the materials are constantly accumulating for an adequate historical view of the gradual artistic progress in ancient Greece, — the slow but successful struggle of the creative genius of a race against the crudeness of its own conceptions and the resistance of stone and bronze. The archaic and early classical works are perhaps even more instructive than the seemingly effortless triumphs of the Golden Age; just as Giotto seems more fully one like ourselves, struggling and learning, than does Raphael or Titian. There could be no more practical way of improving the arts of design in America than to send our most promising graduates to develop the historical sense, and the full consciousness of our debt to earlier races, by a year or two spent in the classic lands.

"As your readers are aware, an opportunity has now been offered to the American School to undertake a task of world-wide interest and of the greatest importance. Delphi will be excavated soon in any case, by some other nation if not by ourselves. The failure of our Institute to secure the aid for which it asks will, therefore, not be a fatal misfortune to the scientific world, but it will be an irreparable loss to us. It is evident that the work at Delphi, and the proper publication of what will be discovered there, would tax the highest powers of our classical scholars and of Humanists generally for a decade at least, and form the best possible training-school for a whole generation of American students, — such a school as Olympia has been for the Germans.

"It would be a lasting disgrace to our national intelligence if this enterprise should fail for lack of a sum so trifling, as compared with the result to be obtained by its expenditure, — a sum often spent on a single banquet or a single picture. Yet it would not be strange if its success should depend on the small contributions of liberal-minded and thoughtful men of limited means. The original founders of the school have been heavily taxed already. It is not certain that our rich fellow citizens generally will see the lasting value and patriotic character of so unbusiness-like an investment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that none will be deterred merely by modesty from offering a small sum for the work. Subscriptions may be sent to Percival Lowell, Treasurer, No. 40 Water Street, Boston.

"Even an expression of hearty interest and good will is most welcome. It is the desire of the Institute to make this undertaking a source of national pride and instruction, not a mere pet project of classical scholars. In this secondary, but equally important task, the members of the Institute appeal for and count confidently upon the aid of all educated men and women, of all who feel the dangerous isolation of our national life and our young civilization. We need, more than any other people, to be reminded of our debt to other lands and races than ours. We have received from them nearly everything that makes human life attractive. We may still learn much from them as to the higher uses of existence. Perhaps we need above all to learn true humility, – to see that in the fair harvest-fields of the world's life others have sown that we may reap."

After appearing in the Nation and various other journals, this circular also was distributed as widely as possible through the post. In particular it may be mentioned, that the President and the Professors of Greek and Latin in every college of the country, the principals of all classical academies and important high schools, and all members of the Institute, were provided with copies of this circular, as well as of the original appeal.

There was a very wide expression of interest in the project, but the subscriptions received were of comparatively small amount. At the time when the Chicago Society of the Institute was organized, in November, 1889, the general assurance was given by the most active members that Chicago would endeavor to share generously with the Eastern cities the cost of the coveted concession. When the first time limit expired, on December 1, 1889, the friends of the Institute in Boston and New York had made no concerted effort to secure large subscriptions, — had in fact not met to organize any united movement to raise the required sum. So, at the date mentioned, hardly ten

thousand dollars had been obtained in subscriptions or definite pledges. It may be interesting to mention, that, of these earliest subscriptions, several thousand dollars consisted of collections among the pupils of various high schools, academies, and colleges.

On January 20, 1890, however, there was a meeting of some fifty friends of the Institute at the house of Mr. Brimmer, in Boston, and the subject was fully laid before them by Professor Norton and Professor Palmer. A committee to obtain subscriptions was organized a few days later, and within a month the fund was increased to nearly thirty thousand dollars. No similar movement was made in any other city during the winter, however, and there seemed to be little prospect of success in raising the fund.

It is at this point that the story is taken up in the present Annual Report.

II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 9, 1891.

To the New York Society: —

GENTLEMEN, — The following is submitted as a sketch of the proceedings of our Society since the last annual meeting, held at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, November 8th, 1890.

Following the example of his predecessor, the Secretary called together the members of the Committee on Admissions for the purpose of organization early in December (4th inst.). Rev. R. S. Storrs resigned from the Committee owing to the pressure of other engagements. The Committee elected M. L. Earle, Ph. D., as its Chairman and Secretary.

The gentlemen who have been elected by the Committee and added to our roll are Messrs. W. H. H. Beebe, Victor S. Constant, Daniel G. French, Hiram Hitchcock, David A. Kennedy, J. T. Michau, J. Sandford Saltus, Wm. S. Stryker, and Wm. Walton, — nine in all.

One member, Mr. D. Cady Eaton of New Haven, Conn., has been transferred to us from the Boston Society.

Since the preparation of the last annual report and previous to our last annual meeting, three members were added to our number, Messrs. Meyer S. Isaacs, John J. Morris, and Isaac N. Seligman.

As the number added to our roll was not large, and as the names and addresses of all except the recent additions were given in the last annual report, it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense of a special publication of the names and addresses of members. The names and addresses of the recent additions have been promptly forwarded to Mr. Wm. C. Lawton, the Secretary of the Council, and will duly appear in the next annual report.

Since the preparation of the last annual report we have lost by death some of our most eminent members; namely, Daniel S. Appleton, Walter Howe, Eugene Schuyler, and very lately one of our Vice-Presidents, Rev. Howard Crosby. By resignation we have lost Messrs. Loyall Farragut, Benjamin H. Field, A. D. L. Jewett, M. J. O'Connor, John Stockton-Hough, W. H. Tillinghast, A. E. Vanderpoel, J. H. Muñoz, Everett P. Wheeler, Wm. R. Hutton, and Miss E. T. Minturn, — eleven in all. Three of our annual have become life members, — Messrs. George W. Van Slyck, W. Seward Webb, and Clarence H. Young.

Our membership at present, therefore, is one less than at the date of the last report, comprising twenty-nine (29) life members, a gain of three, and two hundred and twenty-seven (227) annual members, a loss of four; the total being two hundred and fifty-six (256).

The Secretary was informed early in the year by the Secretary of the Council that the publications of the Institute would thereafter be sent to our members directly from the publisher, thus saving our Society the very considerable expense alluded to in the last annual report of the Secretary. There is reason to believe that these publications have been received by our members. They include the report of Bandelier's explorations in our Southwest, the Ninth Annual Report of the American School of Athens, and an Index of all the works and transactions of the Institute up to date.

In December your President and Secretary conferred on the subject of lectures and meetings. In view of the fact that last year our lectures cost considerable more than our entire income (see Secretary's Report), your officers did not see their way clear to give, as seemed proper, so many lectures as last year, since they did not wish the Council a second time to be called upon to make good a deficiency. A way finally suggested itself in the issuing of "course" tickets, instead of separate tickets for each lecture. Although it was seen that members might be more likely to forget some of the lecture nights, it was believed that we should not only save expense, but also afford the members an opportunity of arranging in advance their engagements for the season, instead of incommoding them by a shorter notice of a single lecture at a possibly inconvenient time.

The list of lectures with their subjects, and the dates of the lectures, is here appended: —

JANUARY 21	*Wednesday.*	Rome and the early Renaissance of Art. (Illustrated.) *Professor A. L. Frothingham of Princeton.*
FEBRUARY 12.	*Thursday.*	A Visit to Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. (Illustrated.) *Professor B. Perrin of Adelbert.*
MARCH 2.	*Monday.*	Homeric Life. *Professor T. D. Seymour of Yale.*
MARCH 20.	*Friday.*	Inferences from Mediæval to Ancient Fortifications. (Illustrated.) *Mr. Russell Sturgis.*
MARCH 31.	*Tuesday.*	The Enigmas of American Antiquity. *Professor Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania.*
APRIL 13.	*Monday.*	Marathon Retold. *Professor F. G. Tisdall of the College of the City of New York.*

The Secretary received and answered by mail about one hundred applications for cards of admission to the lectures from people of respectability, — in almost half of the instances from women. That the plan adopted has been measurably successful would seem to be indicated by the average attendance, which has been larger than ever before, the usual room where meetings have been held proving inadequate on two occasions.

The Treasurer's report of receipts and expenditures from May 11, 1890, to April 30, 1891, is appended. As the amount due to the Institute has not yet been transmitted, there appears to be in his hands a balance of $2,868.12. From the statement it would appear that our expenses for the year have been $146.02; but there are bills outstanding for somewhat less than twenty dollars ($16.50 certainly). Our annual dues collected for the year amount to $1,810; and of this amount by Regulation 9 of the Institute we are entitled to $181. As back dues amounting to $520 have been collected, we are probably entitled to $52 more; so that we have been able to keep within our allowance, but the margin is not very large.

Our Society is again indebted to the courtesy and hospitality of Columbia College, which has provided us with rooms suitable for our meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ GERALD TISDALL,
Secretary.

SUMMARY LIST OF ALL PUBLICATIONS BEARING THE SEAL OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

A. Publications of the Institute Proper.

Annual Reports 1–12.
Papers, Classical Series, Vol. I. and Vol. III. No. 1.
Papers, American Series, I., II., III., V.
Bulletin I.
Report on the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, by WM. HAYES WARD, 1884–85. (1886.)
Index to Publications, 1879–89. By WM. STETSON MERRILL. (1891.) Boards, pp. 89.

B. Publications of the American School at Athens.

Annual Reports 1–9.
Papers, Vols. I.–IV.
Bulletins I., II.
Preliminary Report on an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor, during the Summer of 1884, by J. R. S. STERRETT. (1885.)

C. Reprints from the American Journal of Archæology.

Doric Shaft and Base found at Assos, by J. T. CLARKE.
Proto-Ionic Capital found at Neandreia, by J. T. CLARKE.
Notes on Oriental Antiquities, by W. H. WARD.
Gargara, Lamponia, and Pionia, Towns of the Troad, by J. T. CLARKE.

D. Publication by a separate Society of the Institute.

Wisconsin Society. Report of First Annual Meeting held at Madison, May 2, 1890. With Addresses by J. D. BUTLER and C. E. BENNETT. (1890.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The summary given above will suffice as a check list in ascertaining whether a file is complete to date. The latest publication entered is the 12th Annual Report of the Institute (1891), to which these notes are appended. The fifth volume of School Papers and the 10th School Report will doubtless soon appear.

All publications not out of print may be obtained, by purchase, of DAMRELL, UPHAM, & Co., Washington St., Boston. For information regarding the publications of the American School, address T. W. LUDLOW, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y., Secretary of the Managing Board of the School. The publications of the Institute itself are in charge of the Secretary of the Institute, WM. C. LAWTON, Brunswick, Me.

In the following notes the order of the Summary is repeated.

A. Publications of the Institute Proper.

Archæological Institute, Annual Reports: —

First Annual Report, with accompanying Papers. (1880.) In red cloth, pp. 163. Fully illustrated.

The papers are: —

I. A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines, with a Scheme of Exploration of the Ruins in New Mexico and elsewhere. By LEWIS H. MORGAN.

II. Ancient Walls of Monte Leone, in the Province of Grosseto, Italy. By W. J. STILLMAN.

III. Archæological Notes on Greek Shores. Part I. By JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE.

Annual Reports, 2–12, uniform, in paper: —

The Fifth and Tenth Reports, in particular, contain important archæological papers.

The First Report is long since out of print, and in demand. The Secretary has no spare copies of this Report, and but few of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth.

Papers, Classical Series, I. (1882.) Report on the Investigation at Assos, 1881. By JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE. With an Appendix containing Inscriptions from Assos and Lesbos, and Papers by W. C. LAWTON and J. S. DILLER. 8vo. Boards. pp. 215. Illustrated.

Vol. II. will continue the report upon the investigations at Assos in 1881-83. It is nearly all in print.

Vol. III. is to be made up of several independent papers. One only has been already issued, in paper covers, viz. . —

Vol. III. No. 1. Telegraphing among the Ancients. By AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM.

Papers, American Series, I. (1881.) 1. Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico. 2. Report upon the Ruins of the Pueblo of Pecos. By A. F. BANDELIER. 8vo. Boards. pp. 135. Illustrated. Second Edition.

II. (1884.) Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico in 1881. By A. F. BANDELIER. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 326. Illustrated.

This volume is wholly out of print. The Secretary has no copy. A permitted reprint in larger form, and bound in scarlet cloth, appeared several years ago in Boston, and of this a few copies can still be had, by purchase only.

III. (1890.) Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States, carried on mainly in the Years from 1880 to 1885. Part I. By A. F. BANDELIER. pp. 218. 8vo. Boards. Illustrated.

Vol. IV., which will form Part II., and the conclusion, of Mr. Bandelier's Final Report, is ready in manuscript.

V. (1890.) Contributions to the History of the Southwestern Portion of the United States. By A. F. BANDELIER. Boards. pp. 206.

This volume is at the same time a portion of the report of the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition.

Institute Bulletin I. (1883) contains the following papers: —

I. Work of the Institute in 1882.
II. Report of A. F. BANDELIER on his Investigations in 1882.
III. Notes on a Terracotta Figurine from Cyprus. By THOMAS W. LUDLOW.

Institute Bulletin I. is out of print, and difficult to obtain. The Secretary has no copy.

B. Publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881–84.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884–85.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885–87.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887–88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886–87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887–88).

Eighth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1888–89. With the Reports of Charles Waldstein, Litt. D., Ph. D., L. H. D., Director, and Frank B. Tarbell, Ph. D., Annual Director.

Ninth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1889–90. With the Reports of Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Director, and S. Stanhope Orris, Ph. D., L. H. D., Annual Director.

Papers of the School, I. (1882–83.) Published in 1885. 8vo. pp. viii and 262. Illustrated.

CONTENTS: —

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

II. (1883–84.) An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor in 1884. By J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D. [With Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. KIEPERT.] Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 344.

III. (1884–85.) The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885. By J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D. [With Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor KIEPERT.] Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 448.

IV. (1885–86.) Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 277. Illustrated.

CONTENTS: —

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx, and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882–83. (1883.)

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883–84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883–84. (1885.)

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. STERRETT. (1885.)

C. Reprints from the American Journal of Archæology.

As these papers have appeared unchanged in the Journal, they are not needed by any who possess a file of that periodical. They were, however, included by Mr. Merrill in his Index, and are in a certain sense reports to the Institute. The Secretary has a few copies of all these papers, except Mr. Clarke's last essay, on the Towns of the Troad.

N. B. The Secretary urgently requests all who possess copies of the following issues, and who do not desire to retain them, to forward them to him. They will be used to complete the files of leading libraries, whence requests therefor are constantly coming in. Issues marked with an asterisk are lacking even from the Secretary's own official file.

First Annual Report of the Institute, with Papers.
Annual Reports of the Institute, 2, 3, 5, 6.
**Papers, American Series*, II.
**Institute Bulletin*, I.
**Reprint*, "*Gargara, Lamponia, and Pionia.*"

Archæological Institute of America.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1891–92.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1892.

BOSTON:
DAMRELL AND UPHAM.
The Old Corner Bookstore.
1892.

Archæological Institute of America.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

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NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1892.

BOSTON:
DAMRELL AND UPHAM.
The Old Corner Bookstore.
1892.

University Press:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

CONTENTS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.[1]

HEINRICH BRUNN	Munich.
ALEXANDER CONZE	Berlin.
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GEORGE DENNIS	Smyrna.
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G. C. C. MASPERO	Cairo.
THEODOR MOMMSEN	Berlin.
C. T. NEWTON	London.
G. B. DE ROSSI	Rome.
W. H. WADDINGTON	Paris.

[1] The number of Foreign Honorary Members is limited by vote of the Council to ten.

BOSTON SOCIETY.

Executive Committee.

(1892–93.)

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94—28

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31—2

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(1892–93.)

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[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Baltimore.

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16—4.

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(1892–93.)

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36

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Miss Mary Coles.

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Henry C. Lea	2000 Walnut Street.
William Pepper	1811 Spruce Street.
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Miss E. W. Stevenson	249 South 13th Street.
Mayer Sulzberger.	
Herbert Weir Smyth	Bryn Mawr.
Charlemagne Tower, Jr. . . .	243 South 18th Street.
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Talcott Williams	1833 Spruce Street.
Charles Wood.	
Richard Wood	400 Chestnut Street.
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WILLIAM F. POOLE.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE.
DAVID SWING.

Life Members.

Charles L. Hutchinson	Corn Exchange Bank.[1]
Mrs. Mary A. Wilmarth	222 Michigan Avenue.
Norman Williams	1836 Calumet Avenue.

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Chicago.

Annual Members.

(1892–93.)

J. McGregor Adams	300 La Salle Avenue.
Ira W. Allen	2251 Calumet Avenue.
Allison V. Armour	417 Home Insurance Building.
George A. Armour	" " "
Mrs. George A. Armour	120 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. William Armour	2017 Prairie Avenue.
Edward E. Ayer	481 North State Street.
Mrs. Edward E. Ayer	" "
Alfred L. Baker	84 La Salle Street.
William T. Baker	2255 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. William T. Baker	" "
John H. Barrows	2957 Indiana Avenue.
Adolphus C. Bartlett	2720 Prairie Avenue.
John C. Black	9 Walton Place.
Chauncey J. Blair	227 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair	" "
Eliphalet W. Blatchford	375 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Eliphalet W. Blatchford	" "
William H. Bradley	Government Building.
Clarence Buckingham	2036 Prairie Avenue.
Ebenezer Buckingham	" "
Mrs. George C. Bullock	Hotel Royal.
Leslie Carter	205 La Salle Street.
James H. Dole	226 La Salle Street.
John Dupee, Jr.	2713 Prairie Avenue.
John H. Dwight	5 Rialto Building.
Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis	2734 Prairie Avenue.
James W. Ellsworth	404 Phœnix Building.
Alfred Emerson	Ithaca, N. Y.
Nathaniel K. Fairbank	60 Wabash Avenue.
Marshall Field	1905 Prairie Avenue.
Edwin G. Foreman	126 Washington Street.
Henry L. Frank	1608 Prairie Avenue.
William M. R. French	The Art Institute.
Lyman J. Gage	First National Bank.

John J. Glessner	1800 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. John J. Glessner	" "
Daniel Goodwin	283 Erie Street.
Frederick W. Gookin	Northwestern National Bank.
Louis M. Greeley	95 Washington Street.
T. W. Harvey	1702 Prairie Avenue.
Franklin H. Head	2 Banks Street.
H. N. Higginbotham	2838 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham	" "
Emil G. Hirsch	1906 Indiana Avenue.
James L. Houghteling	27 Banks Street.
Mrs. James L. Houghteling	" "
William H. Hubbard	Rookery Building.
Mrs. William H. Hubbard	82 Astor Street.
Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson	2709 Prairie Avenue.
Edward S. Isham	204 Dearborn Street.
Noble B. Judah	2701 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Noble B. Judah	" "
Sidney A. Kent	189 La Salle Street.
Rollin A. Keyes	1227 Michigan Avenue.
Miss E. S. Kirkland	275 Huron Street.
C. C. Kohlsaat	288 Marshfield Avenue.
Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat	288 Marshfield Avenue.
Walter C. Larned	Tacoma Building.
Bryan Lathrop	Montauk Block.
Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	" "
Mrs. A. J. McBean	2227 Prairie Avenue.
George B. McBean	906 Chicago Opera House.
Alexander C. McClurg	117 Wabash Avenue.
Cyrus H. McCormick	321 Huron Street.
Miss Lucy F. McDowell	57 Delaware Place.
Simon J. McPherson	2804 Prairie Avenue.
Franklin MacVeagh	103 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh	" "
Edward G. Mason	94 Washington Street.
Mrs. Edward G. Mason	" "
John J. Mitchell	Illinois Trust and Sav. Bank
Thomas Murdoch	3 State Street.

Potter Palmer	Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Potter Palmer	" "
William F. Poole	Newberry Library.
Mrs. Sarah A. Pope	2835 Michigan Avenue.
Miss Rebecca S. Rice	481 Dearborn Avenue.
William C. Roberts	Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Ellen Rogers	320 La Salle Avenue.
Martin A. Ryerson	4851 Drexel Boulevard.
Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson	" "
Mrs. C. B. Sawyer	1640 Indiana Avenue.
John G. Shortall	90 Washington Street.
Byron L. Smith	2140 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Byron L. Smith	" "
George T. Smith	3002 Calumet Avenue.
Mrs. George T. Smith	" "
Denton J. Snider	210 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Albert A. Sprague	2710 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Albert A. Sprague	" "
Miss Amelia Sprague	" "
O. S. A. Sprague	2700 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague	" "
Mrs. H. O. Stone	2035 Prairie Avenue.
David Swing	Lake Shore Drive.
Lorado Taft	Venetian Building.
Hobart C. Taylor	182 Monroe Street.
F. B. Tobey	100 Wabash Avenue.
Volney C. Turner	112 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Volney C. Turner	" "
William B. Walker	2027 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. William B. Walker	" "
Henry J. Willing	110 Rush Street.
Mrs. Henry J. Willing	" "
Mrs. Norman Williams	1836 Calumet Avenue.

The Art Institute, Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.
Lake Forest Art Institute, Lake Forest, Ill.
Newberry Library.

109

DETROIT SOCIETY.

(1892–93.)

President.

MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

Vice-Presidents.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.
FRANK H. WALKER.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. MOORE.

Secretary.

DAVID E. HEINEMAN.

Executive Committee.

DEXTER M. FERRY.
GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.
MRS. JOHN J. BAGLEY.
MARTIN L. D'OOGE.
SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.

Life Members.

Mrs. John J. Bagley	Washington Avenue.[1]
Levi L. Barbour	661 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dwight Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
George S. Davis	760 Jefferson Avenue.
Rev. H. P. De Forrest	Clifford Street.
Dexter M. Ferry	1040 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dexter M. Ferry	" " "

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Detroit.

Miss Ferry	1040 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Thomas W. Palmer	1060 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah Savidge	Spring Lake, Mich.
Mrs. Helen Beach Tillottson	Owosso, Mich.

12

Annual Members.

(1892–93.)

William Aikman	165 Wayne Street.
Miss Clara S. Avery	212 West Fort Street.
Frederick P. Anderson	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	110 Fort Street West.
George W. Bates	53 Bagg Street.
Frederick L. Bliss	29 Elizabeth Street West.
Charles Buncher	34 Warren Avenue East.
William R. Chittick	83 Lafayette Avenue.
Leartus Connor	103 Cass Street.
Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo-Smith	789 Jefferson Avenue.
Sullivan M. Cutcheon	51 Edmund Place.
Miss Millison S. Cutler	Grand Haven, Mich.
Harlow P. Davock	79 Garfield Avenue.
Martin L. D'Ooge	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Percy Dwight	473 Jefferson Avenue.
Justin E. Emerson	128 Henry Street.
Mrs. D. L. Filer	36 Canfield Avenue.
Mrs. Eliza B. Gamble	6 Adams Avenue.
Caleb B. Gilbert	37 Adams Avenue East.
Louis Grossman	63 Henry Street.
David E. Heineman	428 Woodward Avenue.
Bela Hubbard	260 Vinewood Avenue.
Lewis T. Ives	490 Brush Street.
Francis A. Kelsey	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Kirchner	37 Warren Avenue East.
George V. N. Lothrop	94 Fort Street West.
Charles S. McDonald	42 Moffatt Building.

Hugh McMillan	491 Jefferson Avenue.
William A. Moore	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Philo Parsons	530 " "
Mrs. F. A. Pingree	1020 " "
Miss Gertrude Pingree	1020 " "
John C. Rolfe	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Allan Sheldon	196 Fort Street West.
Dunkin H. Sill	168 Congress Street East.
Miss Ellen P. Stevens	1075 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Harriet S. Tenney	Lansing, Mich.
Bryant Walker	45 Alfred Street.
Frank H. Walker	154 Lafayette Avenue.
Mrs. J. W. Weeks	25 Edmund Place.
Frederick Woolfenden	80 Farnsworth Street.

41

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

(1892–93.)

President.

HORACE RUBLEE.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER.
AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.
ALEXANDER KERR.
REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

Secretary and Treasurer.

GEORGE LINCOLN HENDRICKSON.

Life Members.

*William H. Metcalf . . .	212 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.
John L. Mitchell	183 Ninth Street, Milwaukee.
Miss Elizabeth A. Plankinton .	1505 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.
Augustus Ledyard Smith . .	573 Alton Street, Appleton.

4

Annual Members.

(1892–93.)

Selden Bacon	604 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
William H. Beach	High School, Milwaukee.
Irving M. Bean	4 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Charles Edwin Bennett . .	69 Angell Street, Providence, R. I.
James Davie Butler	115 Langdon Street, Madison.

* Deceased.

Thomas C. Chamberlin . .	772 Langdon Street, Madison.
Sarah Fairchild Conover . .	424 North Pinckney Street, Madison.
Mrs Mary Doty Fitzgerald .	Seymour House, Oshkosh.
Mrs. Margaret F. Ford . .	1033 Spaight Street, Madison.
George Lincoln Hendrickson.	619 Langdon Street, Madison.
James G. Jenkins	284 Knapp Street, Milwaukee.
John Johnston	1130 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.
Alexander Kerr	140 Langdon Street, Madison.
Benjamin K. Miller	559 Marshall Street, Milwaukee.
Benjamin K. Miller, Jr. . .	" " "
Howard Morris	195 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Wayne Ramsay . . .	323 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Horace Rublee	17 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Breese J. Stevens	401 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Reuben Gold Thwaites . .	245 Langdon Street, Madison.
Frank Van Cleef.	256 Langdon Street, Madison.
Frederick C. Winkler . . .	131 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee.

PITTSBURGH SOCIETY.

(1892–93.)

President.

MISS SARAH H. KILLIKELLY.

Vice-President.

MRS. ANDREW FLEMING.

Treasurer.

MISS MARTHA BAKEWELL.

Secretary.

MRS. O. D. THOMPSON.

Annual Members.

(1892–93.)

Mrs. Joseph Albree . . .	191 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny.
Miss Martha P. Bakewell .	334 " " "
Mrs. E. M. Beyers . . .	324 " " "
Mrs. Charles L. Cole . .	193 " " "
Mrs. B. L. H. Dabbs . .	N. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Andrew Fleming . .	Allegheny and Western Avenues, Allegheny.
Miss Rebecca Howard . .	S. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice B. Howe . . .	Fifth Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. C. C. Hussey . . .	Cedar Avenue, Allegheny.
Miss Mabel Hussey . . .	" " "
Miss S. H. Killikelly. . .	308 S. Hiland Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Geo. A. Macbeth . .	Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Miss J. W. Magee . . .	4233 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. C. C. Mellor . . .	Edgewoodvill, Pittsburgh.
Miss Margaret Park . . .	250 North Avenue, Allegheny.
Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson .	259 Western Avenue, Allegheny

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

(1892–93.)

President.

MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Vice-President.

A. HOWARD HINKLE.

Secretary.

WILLIAM E. WATERS.

Treasurer.

JULIUS DEXTER.

Life Members.

Mr. W. H. Doane	157 Auburn Avenue, Mt. Auburn.
A. Howard Hinkle	77 Pike Street.[1]
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth . . .	Grandin Road, East Walnut Hills.
Mrs. William Wallace Seely . .	Fourth and Broadway.

4

Annual Members.

(1892–93.)

Miss Sarah J. Armstrong	Main Avenue, Avondale.
Geo. K. Bartholomew	117 East Third Street.
Mrs. Geo. K. Bartholomew . . .	117 East Third Street.
Archer Brown	Forest Avenue, Avondale.
J. D. Cox	41 Gilman Avenue.
Miss M. Theresa Davis	124 East Fourth Street.
Julius Dexter	P. O. Box 4.

[1] Where the street address only is given, it is for Cincinnati.

Mrs. W. H. Doane	157 Auburn Avenue, Mt. Auburn.
Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle. . . .	77 Pike Street.
Mrs. Anthony H. Hinkle . . .	178 Auburn Avenue, Mt. Auburn.
Miss Clara Hunter	28 Albion Place, Mt. Auburn.
Mrs. Frederick G. Huntington .	83 Pike Street.
Mrs. M. E. Ingalls	East Walnut Hills.
Mrs. Rufus King	95 East Third Street.
Miss Annie Laws	100 Dayton Street.
Mrs. Alexander McDonald . . .	Clifton Avenue, Clifton.
Mrs. John A. Murphy	163 West Seventh Street.
Miss Annie Murray	Cincinnati Hospital.
Peter Rudolph Neff	Glenway Ave., Price Hill.
William Wallace Seely	Fourth and Broadway.
W. O. Sproull	29 Mason Avenue.
Mrs. W. O. Sproull	29 Mason Avenue.
John L. Stettinius	East Walnut Hills.
W. E. Waters	Mt. Hope Ave., near Price Ave.
Mrs. W. E. Waters	" " "
Frank B. Wiborg	Clifton Avenue, Clifton.

26

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1891-92.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR (*Chairman*), Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
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I. T. BECKWITH, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
FRANCIS BROWN, Union Theological Seminary, 1200 Park Ave., New York City.
MISS A. C. CHAPIN, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
MARTIN L. D'OOGE, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HENRY DRISLER, Columbia College, 48 West 46th St., New York City.
O. M. FERNALD, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
HENRY GIBBONS, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
WILLIAM G. HALE, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
ALBERT HARKNESS, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISS ABBY LEACH, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
SETH LOW (*ex officio:* President of the Archæological Institute of America), Columbia College, New York City.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW (*Secretary*), Cottage Lawn, Yonkers, N. Y.
ELIZABETH S. MEAD, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM (*Chairman of Committee on Publications*), Columbia College, 640 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
BERNADOTTE PERRIN, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER (*Treasurer*), 7 East 42d St., New York City.
WILLIAM CAREY POLAND (*ex officio:* Annual Director of the School), Brown University, Providence, R. I.
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WILLIAM M. SLOANE, College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
FITZ GERALD TISDALL, College of the City of New York, New York City.
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WILLIAM R. WARE, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York City.
JAMES R. WHEELER, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Executive Committee.

1891-92.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR (*Chairman*).
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW (*Secretary*).
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER (*Treasurer*).
WILLIAM R. WARE.

Co-operating Colleges.

ADELBERT COLLEGE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.
AMHERST COLLEGE.
BROWN UNIVERSITY.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.
MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE.
TRINITY COLLEGE.
UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.
VASSAR COLLEGE.
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.
WELLESLEY COLLEGE.
WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
YALE UNIVERSITY.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of $10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than $100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows: —

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.
BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President and Secretary of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the last Saturday of April in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, unless *ex officio*, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1889.

1. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is formed of such members of the Institute resident in Illinois as do not belong to any other Society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of Illinois as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of eleven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors. The Committee is empowered to fill such vacancies as may occur through the demise or resignation of any of its members. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and two Vice-Presidents, and may appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Chicago on the first Saturday of November at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed at an annual meeting only, and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members a fortnight before the meeting.

RULES OF THE DETROIT SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

1. THE name of the Society shall be The Archæological Institute of America, — Detroit Society.

2. The members shall consist of residents of Detroit, or of any other city or town in the State of Michigan.

3. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be an Executive Committee of five. The President and First Vice-President shall be *ex officio* members thereof.

4. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the direction and control of the Society.

5. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November of each year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

6. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

7. Special meetings may be called by the President.

8. The moneys of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the President and Treasurer, under the supervision and control of the Executive Committee.

9. The annual dues shall be $10. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of all dues on the payment of $100. The Society shall have no power to levy any assessment on members in addition to their annual dues, nor incur any indebtedness beyond the cash means of the Society.

RULES OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884, and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Wisconsin, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of $10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the Archæological Institute: —

THE report of last year contained the record of the efforts that had been made to secure the right to excavate at Delphi. These efforts, though crowned with success so far as the matter lay within our own control, that is to say, to the extent of securing pledges for the funds believed to be necessary to secure the site, ultimately failed of success through the cession of the coveted privilege by the Greek government to the French. Nothing daunted by this disappointment, the Institute turned its attention to securing other opportunities for excavation and archæological research at different points in Greece. At the last annual meeting an appropriation of $1,000 was made for this purpose; and subsequently, by a special vote of the Council, the further sum of $1,500 was added to this appropriation. The American School for Classical Studies at Athens was made the agent of the Institute in the execution of its designs. The Director of the School, Dr. Charles Waldstein,

threw himself into the undertaking with his customary energy and zeal, with results which have been altogether gratifying. Permission for excavation was granted the School on several sites besides those regarded as the most important; namely, at Sicyon, Eretria, the Heræum, and at Phlius, as detailed below.

Besides this, on the 20th of January, 1892, an agreement was entered into between the government of Greece and the Director of the School, granting permission to the School to carry on excavations in the province of Laconia, and particularly in the vicinity of ancient Sparta and Amyclæ, on land belonging to the state, and on private property where the owner shall have granted permission in accordance with the statutes of the Greek archæological law, expropriation being arranged by the government of Greece at the expense of the School, wherever it should be deemed desirable to carry on more than experimental excavations. This important concession was made for a period of seven years, and carried with it the right to make moulds or casts of the antiquities discovered, and to be the first to publish the results of the excavations, and of the discoveries thereby made, for five years from the date of the finding of each antique.

The results of the year's campaign on the various sites may be described as follows.

SICYON.—The work here was a continuation of that already done in previous years by the School in the excavation of the theatre. The discovery of the subter-

ranean communication between the space behind the proscenium and the centre of the orchestra at Eretria rendered it desirable to clear a somewhat similar passage, already known but still unexcavated, in the theatre at Sicyon, in order to widen our knowledge of this new feature of scenic construction. Accordingly, a special appropriation of $100 for this purpose was made by the Institute. Dr. Waldstein obtained permission for the work last July, and it was carried on by Dr. Earle of Barnard College during the heats of midsummer for some days. He ascertained that here the primary purpose of the passage, which led from the semicircular conduit below the seats through the entire orchestra, underneath the scene structure and out into the town, was to carry off the water flowing down from the *cavea* into the semicircular conduit. As a flight of steps, however, was found leading down into this passage toward the orchestra from behind the proscenium wall, it is possible that it also served, as seems probable at Eretria, for communication by the actors with the centre of the orchestra. As several problems still remained to be solved after the work was closed by Dr. Earle, it was again resumed by Dr. Waldstein, upon his arrival in Greece in December, and carried on to completion under the conduct of Mr. Brownson and Dr. Young, students in the School. Some additional discoveries then resulted, and new surveys and plans are to be made for the final publication of the results.

ERETRIA. — Excavations in the theatre here were continued and carried to a satisfactory conclusion dur-

ing the month of January. The work was in Professor Poland's charge, assisted by Messrs. Brownson and Fox. This month was chosen, not only because of the great work to be done in the spring, but because Eretria had been found to be a dangerously feverish climate when the warmer weather sets in. An entire month was devoted to excavation here.

THE HERÆUM OF ARGOS. — Of this Dr. Waldstein reports as follows: —

"In 1854 the late Mr. Rangabé, with the co-operation of the late Professor Bursian, made excavations on this site. There are supporting walls there, as well as peribolos walls, which were visible then as they are now. One of these supporting walls, the upper one, is of huge cyclopean blocks, and evidently belongs to the earliest structure; while the other walls belong to different Hellenic periods. More than this was not to be seen prior to our excavations. There were no manifest traces of the work of Rangabé and Bursian, which had been concentrated on the second temple. No doubt the thirty-eight years which have intervened since the first attempted excavation, as well as the fact that the inhabitants of the neighboring villages would carry off stones that lay on the surface, led to the disappearance of all traces of this previous work. But, on the other hand, we must remember that Rangabé was much cramped for material means for carrying on his work, and that in those days the art of excavating had not been developed to the systematic precision which has now been given it.

"The site, as you are doubtless aware, is on a lower spur of the mountain Eubœa, which lies between Mycenæ and Tiryns, and about five miles to the northeast of the city of Argos itself. We began our work in an explorative manner, to test, and if possible to verify by means of excavation, the nature of the several sites that were here massed together. At the same time, we had even then decided to make our chief excavations at the second temple, built between 420 and 416 B.C., after the destruction by fire of the first temple, in 423. It was furthermore our desire to economize labor in the future; and thus, even while we were exploring, we were careful to place our earth outside the peribolos walls. This necessitated the construction of roads for the carts which we employed. I may here say, that we have found the use of carts with horses, wherever this is possible, to be, in default of tramways, the most economical method of excavating, — more so than the old-fashioned use of baskets, and even of the wheelbarrow.

"We began on February 15, with 63 men and 3 carts; on the second day we had 97 men and 7 carts; on the third day, 117 men and 8 carts; on the fourth day, 123 men and 11 carts; on the fifth day, 127 men and 12 carts; until we rose to 180 men with from 20 to 26 carts. I am strongly of the opinion that wherever it is feasible the employment of large gangs of men is more economical, and more conducive to accurate archæological observation than the employment of smaller numbers of men spread over a longer period

of time. The manner, for instance, in which the various archæological stratifications, if I may so call them, present themselves in rapid succession to the eye of the student when work is conducted on a large scale, adds a quality to the discoveries which cannot readily be supplied when work is less compressed in time. We were also exceptionally favored by the weather. For the first month we lost no more than half a day owing to the weather, while no holiday interfered with our regular working days. It is due to these facts, and above all to the liberal means which the Archæological Institute put at our disposal, that we were able to accomplish so much in so short a time. Besides the excavation of the second temple, upon which work we at once concentrated our chief energies, we began by digging trenches first on the site of the upper or earlier temple, and second on a site below and to the north of the second temple, where there seemed to be a second peribolos, and on the slope of the hill at the west and south ends of the second temple itself.

"On the site of the first or earlier temple we came upon the pavement of this temple, consisting of flat polygonal stones, and also upon a continuous layer of charred wood, — an interesting confirmation of the record of the burning of the temple. It may also prove that such early structures, as in the case of the Heræum of Olympia, were to a great extent built of wood. We also here came upon a mass of primitive pottery, similar to some found at Mycenæ and His-

sarlik, together with a large number of amber beads like those found on these two sites, and a very archaic bronze statuette of a goat.

"On the lower southwestern platform we excavated the so-called cisterns, and immediately adjoining them found what may prove to be early Greek baths; while at the other extremity of this terrace we examined and laid bare the walls, which proved to belong to an interesting Greek edifice, which again joined on to a Stoa, bounding one side of this large terrace; and we here found a number of specimens of early Greek pottery, a few interesting terra-cottas, and objects in bronze and iron. In connection with these cisterns and baths on the terrace, we examined and excavated some curious rock-cut structures of the same nature outside the temple precinct, and at some two hundred yards below the lower terrace on the banks of the river, which at first we thought might be early rock-cut graves, but they appeared to be more probably connected with baths or cisterns, perhaps to be in some way referred to the passage in Pausanias (II. 17. 1): *Ῥεῖ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ὕδωρ Ἐλευθέριον καλούμενον· χρῶνται δὲ αὐτῷ πρὸς καθάρσια αἱ περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ἐς τὰς ἀπορρήτους.*

"Referring to the rites connected with the worship of Hera, I may also state here, that toward the close of the excavation, during the last days of March and the beginning of April, Messrs. Brownson and Fox examined and excavated what proved to be interesting structures of the aqueduct on this lower bank of

the river. Cut in the solid rock was a square perpendicular hole corresponding to a 'man-hole,' with notches cut in the side for the purpose of descent and ascent. Upon digging down this hole they found that it led into channels about five feet high cut through the rock in different directions. One of these channels ran under the river bed, and the other they followed for more than a hundred yards through the rock inland, — an operation which corresponded very much to miners' work.

"On the slope of the west end of the second temple we made two deep cuttings, one below the other, which practically meant cutting away the whole side of the hill here to a depth of between thirty and forty feet. At a depth of between ten and fifteen feet below the top surface of the second temple, at this west end, we came upon a curious layer of black earth, which rose higher as we proceeded toward the temple, but was to be found with great regularity. This black stratum consisted of decayed organic matter with masses of animal bones, and among them fragments of pottery, vases and terra-cottas, bronzes, and numerous articles in other material. It is chiefly in this black layer that the vast number of interesting articles were found, which certainly in themselves gave great value to these excavations. An idea of the extent of this yield, may be obtained from an enumeration of some of the selected articles which were transmitted to the Museum at Athens, the greater numerical proportion remaining at Argos itself. It is a rough list

made with the Ephor of Excavations (Kastromenos) for purposes of control before sending the objects to Athens, as follows: —

"*Small Objects found at the Heræum.*

230 bronze rings.
26 lead and silver rings.
1 bronze swan's head.
1 ear-ring.
1 bronze statuette of a cow.
1 bronze statuette without a base.
1 bronze goat from upper temple.
1 large bronze horse on base.
1 small bronze horse on base.
1 small sheep on base.
1 bronze male statuette.
1 bronze cup with sphinx.
1 bronze foot of vase.
1 bronze rim of large vase figured.
3 bronze seals.
1 small bronze cockatrice.
4 bronze fibulæ.
1 bronze peacock.
2 pieces of bronze with zigzag pattern.
4 bronze handles.
16 bronze pins with ornamented heads.
2 mirror handles.
1 bronze patera.
4 fragments of larger patera.
2 bronze chisels.
4 terra-cotta plaques with inscriptions.
6 pieces of large jar with reliefs.
5 terra-cotta plaques with archaic incuse figures.
60 selected terra-cotta idols.
60 fragments of earliest idols.
21 terra-cotta images of animals.
28 stone beads of hard stone.
1 bead of bone.
1 bead of crystal.
1 bead of terra-cotta.
1 bead of ivory.
1 bead of gold and silver spiral.
1 gold and silver ornament.
1 gilded bronze pin.
7 ivory incuse ornamented seals.
2 large ones.
1 ivory cow resting, on plaque with archaic relief.

fragments of gold leaf.
1 gold leaf.
1 perforated gold rosette.
1 gold Mycenæan rosette.
2 gold and silver rings.
1 plain gold ring.
10 scarabæi.
22 copper and silver coins.
1 terra-cotta coin.
1 stone hammer split.
4 stone seals.
1 small porphyry.
1 lion with hieroglyphics.
1 scaraboid bead.
12 glass and porcelain beads.
32 amber beads from old temple, and small beads.
7 amber beads.
8 triangular beads from the lower temple.
2 bone needles.
1 porcelain monkey.
1 porcelain cat.
1 Egyptian image.
3 boxes of small beads.
3 large baskets of fragments of early vases.

"All these objects coming from this black stratum are distinctly archaic in character. Nothing has there been found that I could venture to ascribe even to a date as late as the beginning of the fifth century before Christ, while many point to the remotest antiquity. How these objects came to be placed there is a question which I should not venture to answer definitely. But at present it seems to me most probable that this site below the supporting wall of the earliest temple may at one time have possessed an altar, and that this black layer contains the refuse from the sacrifices; or that this refuse was thrown down over the supporting wall in the earliest periods from the older temple; or, finally, that the accumulated *débris* was used as what architects call 'dry rubbish,' in order to fill up the ground before the building of the second temple. At

all events, I venture to say that we have material here which may be as interesting and as important for the history of early Greek civilization, art, and handicraft, as the similar discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. The terra-cotta plaques alone seem to me of the greatest importance, and are almost unique in character; the Egyptian, or more probably Phœnician, objects may perhaps throw some light on the earliest relations of the inhabitants of the Argive plain to the nations beyond the sea; the numerous terra-cotta images will doubtless illustrate the earliest representations of the goddess Hera, and the rites and ceremonies connected with her worship; while the vases, chiefly of primitive, Mycenæan, geometrical, and proto-Corinthian pattern, will form a valuable addition to our knowledge of early ornamental ceramic art, the study of which is now promising to yield such a rich harvest.

"On the terrace of the second temple, which was built by Eupolemus, and for which Polyclitus made the gold and ivory statue of Hera, we came upon the foundation of the walls, standing in continuous solidity at a depth of between four and five feet from the surface of the earth, and at considerable depth below the two trenches which Rangabé had originally dug. We followed these walls up, laid them bare, and dug a considerable depth, an average of five to six feet, both in the interior and the exterior of the temple, on all sides; so that at the present moment these foundation walls of the temple stand quite clear and clean, to be studied by architects and archæologists.

The plans of the temple as thus laid bare are at this moment being completed by Messrs. Brownson and Fox, and will be forwarded at a later date. It will then be time to give a more detailed account of the structure. The measurements that I have with me show the temple foundations to have been 39.60 meters long by 20 meters wide. There is nothing more than the foundations standing; the stylobate and all the superstructure have been carried off. There is no doubt that the temple was used as a quarry by the mediæval builders. They seem to have cut into the south side, and to have dragged the stones even out of the interior of the foundations, leaving some blocks which they had begun to cut in two in order more readily to transport them. The fate of the temple, and the methods of pillaging it, seem to have been quite similar to those employed at the so-called temple of Heracles, at Girgenti, where the stones were used for the building of the mole. Still, I believe that there is a sufficient number of fragments of drums of columns, capitals, cornices, and architectural ornaments remaining to make a restoration of the temple possible in the future. Of the architectural ornaments, especially the richly carved sima, fragments have been found which bear testimony to the exquisite workmanship lavished upon the temple; and they are especially interesting when compared, both for the similarity and the difference, with the ornaments on the tholos at Epidaurus which is ascribed to Polyclitus. It has been held by Kavvadias, supported by Dörpfeld, that

this tholos at Epidaurus was not built by the older sculptor Polyclitus, but by the younger Polyclitus, in the fourth century. Now the sima which we have found at the Heræum corresponds, in its general form and in the manner in which the lions' heads are attached, to the sima of the tholos at Epidaurus; but the workmanship and style of the relief ornamentation, and especially of the lions' heads themselves, confirm, I believe beyond a doubt, the supposition, well grounded by other evidence, that the Epidaurian building is two generations later than the building erected in the time of the great sculptor Polyclitus. The ornamentation of the sima of the Heræum corresponds in workmanship more to the exquisite low relief in the decoration of the Erechtheum at Athens.

"In spite of the depredations to which I have referred, we were fortunate enough to find a large number of the marble sculptured ornamentations of the temple, in a more or less fragmentary condition. Innumerable fragments of hands, feet, arms, and legs, as well as pieces of drapery, evidently belonging to the metopes, decorated in high relief, were found, while some larger fragments in the round seemed to point to the presence of pedimental groups. Contrary to the view hitherto held, we may now maintain that the passage in Pausanias describing the sculptured decorations above the columns did not refer merely to the scenes depicted in the metopes. I should venture to hold that the scenes he enumerates were thus distributed:

at the east end in the pediment, the Birth of Zeus, and below it, in the metopes, the Gigantomachia; at the west end, in the pediment, the War of Troy, and below it (corresponding to the scenes depicted in the north metopes of the Parthenon), the Capture of Troy. Fortunately for us we were also able to discover two actual metopes, giving us the full height, with the figures in relief attached to them. The figures on the one are sorely mutilated; but the male nude warrior represented on the other, as far as the torso is concerned, is in most perfect preservation, all the detail work, delicate and firm in character, being manifest in its well preserved surface. This metope, together with the other fragments, will, I believe, make it possible for us to study accurately the style and character of Polyclitan art. For there can be no doubt that the sculptured decorations of the Heræum stand in the same relation to Polyclitus as those of the Parthenon to Phidias. And, in spite of what has recently been urged by some archæologists, I venture to maintain that there can be no doubt as to the immediate connection between the art manifested in the sculptures of the Parthenon and the Heræum, and the leading artists whose spirit dominated in those periods and places, and who undoubtedly made the chief works of statuary contained in these temples.

"We were still more fortunate in discovering two well preserved heads, about two thirds life size, one of which certainly belongs to the metopes. Finally, immediately in front of the west end of the temple,

we had the great fortune of finding the marble head of Hera, of which you have already heard. This well preserved head, of at least life size, if not somewhat larger, is that of a female divinity, in age and expression too severe for Aphrodite or even Athena, while in type of face it corresponds most to that of Hera. It is true that the band or fillet round the hair is not as broad as is generally the case with this goddess on coins and other representations where the στεφάνη appears; but I still believe that no better interpretation than that of Hera can be found. The treatment of this head, as regards the modelling of the face, though far removed from archaic severity, is still of that simple and broad character, especially in the treatment of the forehead, brow, and eyes, which of itself points to the fifth century before Christ. On the other hand, the treatment of the lower part of the face, about the mouth, cheeks, and chin, would lead us to assign it to the second half rather than to the middle of the century. The head was certainly placed straight upon the neck and shoulders; and this attitude, coupled with the severe symmetrical arrangement of the hair and the placid expression of the face, give to the whole a solemnity which corresponds well to our conception of the art of Polyclitus. This symmetrical arrangement of the hair, which we notice in all the male heads ascribed to him hitherto, and which there manifests itself in a marked detail, in that there are two symmetrical curls on the middle of the forehead, is here maintained in a curious manner in the

two parallel straight ridges of curled hair running from the middle of the forehead along the top of the head. But it will be better for me to deal with these details when I give you my next preliminary report, accompanying the autotype of this head. The head is now in the National Museum at Athens, where it has been universally received as one of the greatest treasures that the Museum possesses, and has been recognized as the best preserved specimen of a female head from the fifth century, — perhaps the only one of the great period of art. Moulds of this head, as well as of the other heads, the metopes, and the fragments of the sima, are now being prepared at Athens, and will be forwarded to you as soon as they are dry. It will be possible to take at least five hundred first-class casts from these moulds. I have at the same time ordered duplicate moulds to be made; and I should recommend that these moulds be sent to Brucciani, in London, whence copies of casts could be more conveniently distributed to those requiring them in Europe."

SPARTA. — "As you are aware, the Greek government granted us the right to excavate in the whole of the province of Laconia, including Sparta and Amyclæ, for a period of seven years. The terms upon which this concession was granted were in my estimation exceedingly favorable; inasmuch as we were not bound to proceed to the expropriation of land owned by private individuals, without having first tested by explorative excavation whether such property really

contained sufficient objects of antiquity to warrant such expense. At the same time we were allowed to excavate on all the land owned by the government without any initial expense. The great difficulty was to induce the owners of private property at Sparta to grant us leave to make explorative excavations on the sites owned by them. And as there were some sites at Sparta, notably the one occupied by the so-called Leonidaion, which belonged to the government, I decided at once to make good our claim during this past season by carrying on such tentative excavations at Sparta itself.

"I must here remark that I considered Sparta one of the best sites remaining in Greece. I believe that those who have not held this opinion were entirely misled by the passage in Thucydides I. 10, in which he compares Sparta to Athens with regard to the beauty and splendor of their monuments, much to the detriment of Sparta. A study of the other classical records concerning Sparta, and a careful examination of the site during my visit there last year, convinced me that, as far as the classical period of the history of Sparta was concerned, the site would promise a rich harvest of objects of interest to the modern archæologist. In my opinion, Leake,[1] of all modern writers, seemed to come nearest to the truth when he said: —

"'Those whose only idea of the Spartans is that of a people inimical to the elegant arts, as connected with luxury, may

[1] Travels in the Morea, Vol. I. p. 158.

not expect to find many valuable monuments of art among the remains of their capital. But in fact the institutions of Lycurgus, which formed the Spartan discipline, had already ceased to have their entire effect before the arts attained their acme in Greece; it is evident, moreover, from the remote date of some of the monuments of Sparta described by Pausanias and other authors, that in every age those religious feelings which were founded on the common belief and customs of all Greece, and which were gratified by the dedication of splendid edifices and works of sculpture, were as strong at Sparta as in any other part of the country. Without a firm basis of religion, or superstition, the Lycurgan discipline could not have long endured. Artists, therefore, though not enjoying at Sparta all the benefits of that passion for the decoration of their city which distinguished the Athenians, could never have been without encouragement, and they would be equally inspired by that consciousness that they were forming a dedication to the gods and an object of adoration, which was perhaps the chief cause of the excellence of the Greeks in sculpture, as it may have been of the painters of Europe after the revival of the arts.'

"Commenting upon the passage in Thucydides, Leake says: —

"'The arts of architecture and sculpture, however, received a great development in Greece from increasing riches and emulation after the time of Thucydides, the monuments multiplied more rapidly than in earlier ages, and Sparta, relaxing in the severity of its manners, partook in the general taste. There seems no reason to suppose that the city of Sparta, favorable by its own peculiarities to the preservation of remains of antiquity, would be a more unpromising field for research than at least the second rate cities of Greece,

especially as it appears from Pausanias to have preserved its monuments at the end of the second century of our era in a more entire and uninjured state than almost any city except Athens.'

"To this view of one of the greatest figures in the history of archæological study, I entirely subscribe. And I would add to it evidence which has been collected since the days of Leake, in the form of the stray discoveries of monuments which were made at Sparta itself. Without any systematic excavation, by mere accident, a number of monuments found at Sparta and in its vicinity had been collected in the small museum in the modern city, which seemed to me to give undoubted promise of the richest harvest when once systematic excavations were here undertaken. I was especially struck with one monument, a relief from the fourth century before Christ, representing Apollo Citharædus, before whom Nike is pouring out a libation, which I consider one of the most beautiful reliefs as regards composition and execution which I know. Its delicate workmanship, it is true, seems to me to point to the Attic school of the fourth century, rather than to that of the Peloponnesus. But I concluded that if such works were deposited in Sparta in the fourth century, whatever their provenance, there was good reason for believing that in the fourth century, and in the interesting periods succeeding it, there were a considerable number of similar objects of beauty and interest collected in this city. All this concerns the promise so far as the classical period in

the history of Sparta is concerned. But I was not prepared for such ravages and destruction during the mediæval period of its history, and even the more modern times, as proved to have been made. It is true there was always before the traveller's eye the important mediæval city of Mistra,—perhaps the most interesting city of its kind in existence,—crouching on the hillside a couple of miles from the ancient city of Sparta. But it did not appear to me that the building of Mistra would imply the complete destruction of Sparta. One might have hoped that the site of the ancient city itself had been comparatively uninhabited. Yet the trial excavations which I made at Sparta during the month of March of this year have produced the negative result of showing that the mediæval Lacedæmon was densely populated, independently of Mistra, and that Byzantines, Franks, and Venetians have done their best to destroy most of the vestiges of the ancient city. The destruction seems to have been carried down into comparatively recent years. For though we may attribute much to the exaggeration of that curious personality, Fourmont, and though in thirty days with sixty workmen, as I have reason to know, not much can be done in the way of erasing the whole of an ancient city, still the report shows us how late this fiendish warfare against the sacred relics of the great classical age was carried on. Fourmont is reported by Pouqueville[1] as having written to Count de Maurepas: 'I did not

[1] Voyage de la Grèce, Paris, 1827, Vol. V. p. 533.

cause it [Sparta] to be torn down, but to be swept away from top to bottom. Of the great city not one stone is left upon another. For over thirty days, thirty and sometimes sixty workmen have been tearing down, destroying, exterminating the city of Sparta.' And then he adds as a motive for this act, 'If in overthrowing its walls and its temples, if in not leaving one stone upon the other, even to the smallest of its *sacella*, its site will be in the future unknown, I possess at least the means of enabling others to recognize it, and that is something; this was the only means of making my travels illustrious.'

"I had never given credence to this mad and exaggerated statement; and, considering the destruction to which in various ages the other sites of Greece were subjected, I believed that Sparta would be found comparatively spared; but the excavations have proved the contrary. I left Argos for Sparta on Tuesday, March 15, and arrived at Sparta on Wednesday, the 16th of March. I at first met with some difficulties in finding workmen, and so used the first two days in exploring the neighborhood, more especially the site of Vaphio, where Mr. Tzountas had made such interesting discoveries in early graves. On Friday, March 18, I began with eighteen workmen to excavate on the site of the so-called Leonidaion, which stands on government land. I continued excavating here, clearing the foundations of this building, and digging down to native soil all round the edifice, and had confirmed the opinion which I had previously formed, that this build-

ing was not a cenotaph, or similar monument, but was an interesting specimen of a small *templum in antis*. The building now stands clear, and measures 12.50 meters in length, by 8.30 meters in width. These measurements were taken along the lowest layer of the foundations as we uncovered them. The entire length of the pronaos is 3.15 meters. This pronaos is separated from the naos by a wall 1.5 meters in thickness. The inner length of the naos is 6.90 meters. The walls are built of large gray stones, one of which measures 4.75 meters in length by 0.73 in thickness, and 0.95 in height. In the highest portion, the walls still standing measure 3.60 meters. While this work was proceeding, I conferred with the owners of property and succeeded in obtaining from them all permission to make tentative excavation, to dig trenches wherever I liked, merely having to make good the destruction of crops. Throughout I met with the greatest courtesy on the part of the inhabitants of Sparta, and we must all feel keenly grateful to them for their generosity in granting this permission, which had for so long a time been withheld from others.

"The olive groves belonging to the family Leopoulos have by all authorities on the topography of Sparta (Curtius, Stein, etc.) been held to be the site of the ancient Agora; and there were in this field a number of ancient worked stones, apparently *in situ*, which gave promise to the excavator of finding a mass of temples, monuments, and buildings, adjoining one another, as Pausanias describes them in his peregri-

nation. I increased the staff of workmen to fifty and sixty men, and at once proceeded to dig trenches in various parts of these olive groves, following the indications of the ancient worked stones, and proceeding in all cases down to the unworked soil. These trenches proved that the stones which had been visible on the surface, though belonging to some ancient edifice, had all been removed from their original site, and formed part of structures belonging to mediæval periods (Byzantine, Frankish, etc.), which filled the whole of this site. Nor was there below them any trace of an ancient edifice, not even a fragment of classical pottery. So that I am justified in concluding that this site, which has been unanimously considered by modern topographers as that of the ancient Agora, did not contain the market place of Sparta. I then proceeded further toward the village of Magula, and dug trenches in various places, — in one large field alone, fifteen of them, — always going down to the native soil, which was generally reached at a depth of three meters. Here again the story told us was that the later ages had torn down the classical buildings, and had used the material for their own structures. I do not doubt that much may still be found on these sites, but they will generally be monuments not in their original position, but used as building material in later times. Finally, I ran one long trench through the orchestra of the theatre; while with another party I dug on the hill above, considered (I believe rightly) to be the ancient Acropolis.

The trench in the theatre was 52 meters long, by 2 meters wide; the average depth was between 3 and 4 meters, while in some cases I dug below 5 meters. It appears to me that there are still interesting remains to be found in the theatre, though even here, at a depth of 5 meters, I ascertained that within the orchestra at some later period smelting-ovens had been erected, and there were thick layers of mineral slag. Still, I do not doubt that both as regards scene and orchestra, where I found below the later walls some of the earlier Greek walls still *in situ*, interesting discoveries may be made. I also made some tentative diggings on the site of the road leading to Tripolis, where I found a large sepulchral slab 1.14 meters high with base, 1.1 meters wide, and 0.50 meter deep. It contained a metrical inscription of six lines, the line being 0.62 meter long, the whole inscribed space 0.15 meter high, while the letters are 1½ centimeters high. It is commemorative of a certain Botrichos, a Spartan leader, and runs as follows: —

Τόνδε ποτὲ Σπάρτα Βότριχον, ξένε, πολλὸν ἄριστον
  Ἀνδρῶν αἰχματᾶν ἔτρεφεν ἀγεμόνα,
Κυδαίνοντ' ἀρετὰν Λακεδαίμονος, ἄν ποτ' ἐτίμα
  Ἀλκαῖς Ἑλλάνων ἔξοχα ῥυόμενος·
Νῦν δέ νιν Ἀρκαδίας ἀπὸ πατρίδος ὧδε θανόντα
  Κουριδία Τιμὰ τύμβῳ ἔκρυψε ἄλοχος.

I leave it to my colleague, Professor Poland, to give a full publication of this inscription.

"The most important discovery during these excavations at Sparta, however, was that of the circular

building which I believe can without a doubt be identified with the building mentioned by Pausanias, III. 12. 9, in the immediate neighborhood of the Skias. We could not excavate the whole circumference of this circular building, and, not having any instruments for measurement with me, I am at present unable to give the exact dimensions; but I should say that, roughly, the building was one hundred feet in diameter. What we have now excavated is the larger part of the circumference with the three steps, upon which are placed huge orthostatæ, and these certainly lead up to another layer, so that the whole appears to have had somewhat the shape of the tholos at Epidaurus; with which, however, it is not to be compared, inasmuch as the material and style of building of this Spartan circular structure point to a very early age, and would correspond to that given by Pausanias,—the age of Epimenides in the second half of the seventh century before Christ. On the top of this circular structure we came upon the portion of the base for a statue, and near it we found a marble fragment of a thumb, which showed the statue to have been of colossal dimensions, but of a later period. Pausanias informs us that in this circular building were placed the statues of Zeus and of Aphrodite, and there can be little doubt that the base as well as the colossal finger belong to one of these statues.

"The importance of the discovery of this building is not only to be found in the light so early and so peculiar a structure will throw upon the history of Greek

architecture, but also in the fact that we now have a fixed point of departure for the study of the topography of Sparta. I cannot here enter into the details of all these intricate questions; but I will venture to say that we must now look for the Agora close under the hill between this building and the theatre, to the right of the building, with the Skias immediately below the building; and that so we may be able to correct the topography as laid down in the earlier writers, and more especially in the work of Stein. I hope that we may be able, the owners of the land permitting, to make a complete excavation of the whole of this site.

"I also examined the site of Amyclæ, taking some workmen with me to make this examination more accurate by means of tests. But I have come to the conclusion that the work already done by Tzountas does not allow of much promise for excavations in the future. He has practically laid bare all that can be of interest on this site. On the other hand, it appears to me that there are several graves and tumuli, with the promise of important discoveries, not only at Vaphio and near Amyclæ, but in the neighborhood of the so-called Menelæum, which also requires further excavation, and in the immediate neighborhood of Sparta. I have marked such sites as seem to me to contain early tombs, and I hope that at some future time the School may be able to excavate them.

"I was bound to fill in again all the trenches I had made at Sparta; but by the kindness of M. Kopa-

nitzas, — the deputy for Sparta, who is the owner of the site of the circular building, — I was permitted to leave the walls of this interesting edifice as they had been laid bare, and I hope that further excavations may be carried on here. I returned to Argos on March 29, and to Athens on March 31. Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox remained at Argos for another week, to complete their measurements of the temple. I left Athens on April 8. . . .

"It will take some time to make out a detailed financial statement. With the money intrusted to me, I have bought tools and wheelbarrows, and have built a house at the Heræum to hold the tools, etc., as we lived three fourths of an hour's walk from the site of the diggings. Our students acted as able foremen, no doubt thereby learning a great deal. The least I could do for them was to house and feed them as well as possible. I had additional camp-beds made. I felt that to keep them in good health it was important that they should have good wholesome food, and as much of it as they could eat. I therefore laid in ample stores of provisions, and had our trusted cook with us on the site. All this, besides about two months' digging, is defrayed out of our expenses.

"A great work still lies before us; great as regards the results of science and the contribution which our country can make to it. We must carry on the excavations at the Heræum, and finish them worthily, before we undertake any other work. I sincerely trust that the Council of the Institute will feel that the In-

stitute must strain its resources to the utmost to carry on this work next year, and I beg of you to propose as large a grant as can possibly be given for next year's campaign."

The excavations at Phlius to be carried on this spring do not especially concern the Institute, as they are to be conducted by Mr. H. S. Washington, at his own expense; but it is interesting to know that this work excites so much enthusiasm among our young men, that some of them are eager to carry it on even at their own cost.

Dr. Waldstein speaks in the highest terms of the efficient and unstinted aid which he has received from Messrs. Brownson, Fox, and De Cou, and Drs. Newhall and Young, the students of the School for this year; and he feels that the successful prosecution of the year's work has been in a great measure due to their conscientious and enthusiastic superintendence. To his colleague, Professor Poland, the Annual Director for the year, he also expresses his thanks for the great assistance which he has received from him, especially in his taking charge of the excavations at Eretria, and again at the Heræum when it was imperative for the Director to be in Athens for a week. We are glad to repeat his expressions of gratitude and appreciation as our own, and to record our sense of the value of such services to the Institute and to the cause of archæology.

Dr. Waldstein's own work in archæology is of too

well known an excellence to need praise here; but it must be a gratification to all the members of the Institute that its interests have been in such capable hands. Friends of the School at Athens are aware of the circumstances which have prevented his taking continuous charge of its work. We may hope that the comparative freedom so gained will enable him to do further important work for us and for Greece, in the way of original discovery. Energy, and the power of rapid decision and quick artistic insight, are nowhere more needed than in the exploration of important ancient sites, such as those which we have undertaken to study.

From the above report as to the employment of the large appropriation made by the Institute, it may be seen that our hopes have not failed of realization so far. The discoveries already made are so important as to mark a definite era of American excavation in Greece, and redound greatly to our credit. The expenditure therefore seems to find its own justification, and the recommendations of Dr. Waldstein in relation to the coming year may well form the subject of earnest consideration by the Council at this meeting. It is fortunate that the Institute has so efficient a collaborator in the School at Athens, which has won so high a position among the Schools there, and deserves congratulation for its latest achievements.

In America no new archæological work has been undertaken during the year. The second and con-

cluding volume of Bandelier's final report is however being put through the press by Mr. Henry W. Haynes, on behalf of the Institute.

Since the last meeting, the members of the Institute have received the Twelfth Annual Report of the Institute, the Tenth Annual Report of the School at Athens, and the reprint on Eretria from the Papers of the School at Athens in the "Journal of Archæology."

The Secretary, Mr. Lawton, made a trip through the West in the interests of the Institute during the spring of 1892, which has resulted in the establishment of a new Society in Cincinnati. There are favorable prospects also in St. Louis and Cleveland.

The Treasurer's Report shows a balance on hand, on the 10th of May, 1892, of $1,768.34, of which $622 stands to the credit of the Delphi Exploration Fund. The unexpended balances of the appropriations made for the year under review amount to about $1,700. The significance of these figures appears to be, that appropriations have already been made to the extent of $600 in excess of funds in hand. In other words, in making appropriations for the next year, the sum at command will be the estimated income of the year less $600 already pledged on various accounts. It is proper to point out, however, that the Treasurer has not received any returns as yet from the Chicago and New York Societies, and perhaps not complete returns from the other Societies. He expects to receive $2,600. The estimated income of the Institute for

the year 1892–93 is $4,000. Deducting from these amounts the $600 above mentioned, there remains subject to appropriation at the present time for the purposes of the Institute $6,000.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH LOW, *President.*
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *Vice-President.*
GEORGE A. ARMOUR.
DAVID L. BARTLETT.
WILLIAM H. BEACH.
MARTIN BRIMMER.
CHARLES BUNCHER.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.
ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.
ALLAN MARQUAND.
AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM.
FRANCIS PARKMAN.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
STEPHEN SALISBURY.
THOMAS D. SEYMOUR.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.

Council for 1891–92.

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 14, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, May 9th, 1891: —		
To the credit of General Fund	$4,777.39	
" " Endowment Fund	4,776.59	
" " Delphi Excavation Fund	1,538.00	
		$11,091.98
Boston Society, Annual Subscriptions		958.50
Baltimore Society, Annual Subscriptions		400.00
Wisconsin Society, Annual Subscriptions		126.00
Pittsburgh Society, Annual Subscriptions		144.00
Philadelphia Society, Annual Subscriptions		10.00
For Endowment Fund, American School at Athens		202.62
Geo. Norton Miller, Gift		150.00
Sale of Institute Publications		85.69
Subscription for Bandelier's Report		50.00
Prof. C. E. Bennett, being unexpended balance of appropriation for trip through Indiana, Ohio, and Nebraska		25.19
J. H. Haynes, being return of moneys sent in 1888 to Bagdad, object for which money was sent not being accomplished		74.07
Interest on deposits		148.59
		$13,466.64

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 14, 1892.

EXPENDITURES.

Returned to Subscribers to Delphi Excavation Fund		$105.00	
Secretary's Salary		1,425.00	
Secretary's Expenses		53.92	
W. C. Lawton, net expenses of trip to Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh in interest of Institute		111.38	
A. F. Bandelier's Salary for April, 1891		150.00	
Journal of Archæology		750.00	
Subscription for Bandelier's Report returned		50.00	
E. J. Lowell, Treasurer, Endowment Fund, American School at Athens		5,780.21	
American School at Athens: —			
For Excavations at Sicyon	$29.85		
For Excavations	2,500.00		
For printing Volume V. Papers of American School	500.00		
		3,029.85	
Printing Annual Report of Institute		220.54	
To General Expenses		22.40	
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 10: —			
To Credit General Fund	$1,146.34		
To Credit Delphi Excavation Fund	622.00		
		1,768.34	
			$13,466.64

New York, May 10, 1892, E. & O. E.

WM. H. H. BEEBE, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY,

For the Year ending May 14, 1892.

To the New York Society: —

It again becomes my duty to present a statement of a year's events.

Our correspondence with the other Societies has been of the most limited character. From the Secretary of the Council our members have received copies of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Institute.

The changes in our membership have been few in number. To our list of Life Members one of our Annual Members has been transferred, Mr. George Norton Miller. One Member, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, has transferred her name to the Baltimore Society. Three members have resigned, Messrs. William Walton, John B. Walker, and J. F. Mulqueen. Our loss by death, so far as information has been received, consists of one only, the late Mr. E. C. Moore. We have added five names to our list of Annual Members, Messrs. C. W. Kempton, E. L. Clark, George E. Woodbury, Farley B. Goddard, and Robert W. de Forrest. Our Life Members are therefore thirty-one (31) in number, while our Annual Members are the same in number as last year, two hundred and twenty four (224). It is much to be regretted that we have not received a large accession to our membership, as our loss by death and resignation cannot fail to be larger in the future, and furthermore our Society ought to show an increase corresponding to the rapid growth of its environment.

No special meetings of the Society have been held during the year, either for discussion or the transaction of business; but on the evening of February 26, immediately after Professor Rees's lecture, several members held an informal conference with regard to an expedition proposed by Mr. A. F. Bandelier to Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

In December a circular was issued presenting to the Society a scheme for a course of lectures during the remainder of the season. Owing to unforeseen circumstances two of the proposed lecturers found it impossible to fulfil their engagements with us, at least for the year 1891–92; but fortunately we were able to supply the vacancies thus made.

The first lecture was given during the Christmas holidays, December 28, by Professor Rufus B. Richardson, Annual Director of the Athens School for 1890–91, on "Eretrian Excavations of the Athens School." The lecturer first described the remarkable journey from Athens to Eretria by sea, in a storm which caused two days' detention in the harbor of Laurium. Next came a description of the fine location and surroundings of Eretria, followed by a historical sketch of the city in the light of the remains there discovered and examined. The idea of an Old Eretria, on a different spot from the Eretria which followed the Persian Wars, was discarded. He then dwelt on the hardships of the winter in Eretria, where snow lay a foot deep for three days in March. The excavation of graves, particularly of the so called Aristotle Mausoleum, and the excitement attendant on the first sight of the gold ornaments, were described, and pictures of the locality and of the objects found were thrown upon the screen. The lecture closed with an illustrated description of the excavations in the theatre, where two vaulted passages were found, one through the stage building, and another from behind the scenes to the middle point of the orchestra, the latter passage suggesting that the actors sometimes appeared in the orchestra.

The second lecture was delivered on Wednesday, January 27, by Professor A. C. Merriam of Columbia College, on "Mycenæan Art." The lecture was freely illustrated by lantern slides taken from the most recent publications. The lecturer dwelt at the outset upon the novelty of this Mycenæan art, which has been revealed to us so recently by the spade. "Twenty years ago its objects were so few that they could demand no recognition as embodying an individual art; to-day they

are to be counted by thousands, and must be acknowledged as an independent factor in the history of civilization upon Greek soil. The glorious names that cast their spell over the Heroic Age may still be mythical, but the power, the wealth, the splendor of the rulers that held their sway on the eastern coast of the Peloponnesus, become now a vivid picture before us. Above all, the patient skill, the loving toil, the genius, the failures and successes of its artists, are again brought to light for our appreciation, our admiration, and our criticism." In conclusion Professor Merriam said: "We have here an art naïve in many ways, and the slave of a peculiar technic, yet admirable in its aims and noble in many of its achievements. In pottery many elegant shapes are seen, and notably that artistic thinness of paste and that lustrous paint and slip which do credit to the age as its invention, and which exerted so abiding an influence upon the later art. In city and tomb walls we see the stupendous, before which we stand in awe and admiration, as before the work of the veritable Cyclopes of the legend. We find palaces large and commodious, adorned with bronze and kyanos, if not with gold and silver; walls painted with frescos brilliant and effective, even dramatic; façades splendid with vari-colored marbles or with decorative painting; tombs as magnificent and more substantial than the dwellings of the living; gems in which a high degree of skill is exhibited, not only by a proud disdain of the softer steatite and hematite, and by boldly attacking the more flint-like stones, but also by the exceeding charm and lifelikeness which the artists attained in many of their pieces. It was, however, in the working of gold and silver that they reached the acme of their excellence. Here we are confronted with unusual gifts in the manipulation of the graver and the beater, as well as in inlaying and in the mixing of metals to produce the effect on the whole of varied colors, till the wonders of the workshop of the god that wrought the shield of Achilles become a reality before our eyes. Throughout the art of this period we feel the true Greek spirit, which studied and felt nature, which never rested with its past achievements so long as living force and vigor failed to realize themselves in its productions, but labored on, surmounting difficulties, flinging off trammels, loosening the fetters that prisoned vigorous movement; till at last in the baphe cups the height of largeness of manner and grandeur of style was attained. Not that we may venture to call this Hellenic art as yet, though it far surpasses Hellenic

art at the stage we find it upon its emerging into the light of documentary history; but it certainly was informed by a truly Greek spirit, altogether different from the rigidity and architectural immobility of the Egyptian, the unmeaning mixture of styles in the Phœnician, or the sensuousness and exaggeration of muscles in the Assyrian. But this art received a check, which produced decadence and finally resulted in its almost complete extinction, to the degree that Greek art at the dawn of authentic history has begun upon a thoroughly new basis; still adhering to some of the older processes, but few of the details, so that to outward appearance it not only begins over again, but far back in the period of the tyro, to work its toilsome way once more to freedom." This check the lecturer believed to be the Dorian invasion, gradually expelling or weakening and overthrowing the old Achæan dynasties.

The third lecture was given on February 12, by Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton, on "The Della-Robbia Altar-piece" in the Metropolitan Museum. The lecturer prefaced his remarks with an account of the three Della Robbias, — Luca (1390–1482), his nephew Andrea (1435–1525), and Andrea's son Giovanni (1469–1529), and their different styles of work. Luca's work was stated to have been not only in terra-cotta, but also in marble and bronze. His work was generally simple in composition and almost Gothic in dignity and sobriety. That of Andrea was more charming in character and more pictorial in composition. Many of his altar-pieces have a frame set with angel heads and pilasters, with floral decoration in the style of the Early Renaissance. In Giovanni there was an evident deterioration. His work showed a crowded composition and a lack of naturalness. The differences in style of the three were shown by a series of lantern slides.

The photograph of the Altar-piece in the Metropolitan Museum was then shown, and the lecturer gave his reasons for identifying it as a work of Andrea, probably about the period 1480–90, from its resemblance in character and details to others of Andrea's works. Professor Marquand showed clearly that the head of the Virgin and those of three of the four saints were modern, while the rest of the altar-piece was older and had been made for some church or monastery in the neighborhood of Arezzo. He accounted for the destruction of the original heads by supposing that the altar-piece had been removed from its

original resting place to a district where the dogma it typified was not held in esteem, and that after its second removal to the place whence it had come to this country an effort had been made to repair the loss. The lecturer attempted to find the original heads. In a series of illustrations he showed other works of Andrea, in which the figures of the Madonna and of the saints were identical with those in the altar-piece, and the details of the drapery seemed to coincide with or bear a very strong resemblance to it. By substituting fac-similes of the heads of these figures for the modern ones in the altar-piece, the latter could be restored to almost its original condition.

Professor John K. Rees of Columbia College gave the fourth lecture, February 26, on "Astronomical Instruments before 1600 A. D." The instruments include those employed before the invention of the telescope, about 1608. Allusion was made to the use of the *natural horizon*, *gnomons*, pyramids, and obelisks. The observatories of Hipparchus, Ptolemy, the Arabians, and the Chinese were briefly described and illustrated. Especial attention was given to the instruments used by Tycho Brahe at the Royal Observatory of Denmark on the island of Huen. Tycho's mastery of the problems of instrumentation were pointed out. The methods employed by this able astronomer were dwelt upon. The lantern slides, showing the old forms of graduation, the sextants, quadrants, astrolabes (equatorial and ecliptic), and the manner of mounting the same, were numerous.

As it was understood that Mr. A. F. Bandelier, who had in former years been engaged in archæological investigations in the Southwest, proposed to make an expedition for three years to Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, he was invited to state to the Society the "purposes and hopes of the enterprise." Mr. Bandelier accordingly met the Society on the evening of March 12. His lecture contained an interesting description of the countries he proposed to visit, of the climate, productions, and populations of the long, narrow coast strip on the west, of the elevated plateau between the Cordilleras and the Andes, and of the lower plateaus and the descent on the side toward Brazil. The lecturer gave a history from his own standpoint of the Inca tribe, including the legends of its origin, its abode, and its growth and ultimate success in conquering all the other tribes in the countries named. Pizarro was declared to be the best of the Spanish conquerors in every point of view. Some portions of the Inca mythology were explained, and a

resemblance or identity between some of their customs and those of the Indian races visited by us.

The last lecture of the course was given on April 5 by Rev. Professor John P. Peters, Ph. D., on "Some Results of the American Expedition to Babylonia and the Excavations at Nippur." Professor Peters began by briefly stating how the expedition originated in a casual conversation between Mr. E. W. Clark of Philadelphia and himself: how the fund was raised and arrangements made for its continuance until the work had been in great part accomplished: the time of the departure of the expedition for Babylonia, of its arrival there, and of the beginning of its work. The country was described as entirely alluvial, not a stone as large as a pigeon's egg being found in it: without forest trees, and dependent for support of life upon the canals which intersected the country in every direction, as they have done for five thousand years or more. The land had within the last six thousand years encroached more than one hundred miles upon the Persian Gulf. The expedition found the great map of Kiepert incorrect in so far as it was copied, not from the detailed map of the English survey of the Euphrates valley, but from a general map prepared by that survey, but based in part on hypothesis.

On a map shown by the lecturer (with the lantern) the location of Nippuru and other important places and cities was pointed out. A photograph of a cast representing the ruins of Nippuru was shown, and the relative positions of the excavations were indicated on it. The ruins excavated were principally the great temple of Bel, which rose about ninety feet above the surrounding plain, a palace, and several residences, shops, and the like. The excavation of the temple showed that the builders had not observed the right angle in building their walls, nor had they made walls apparently corresponding to each other of the same length. The work seemed to have been laid out and executed rather according to the eye than by measurement. The material used was almost entirely sun-dried brick, as there had not been enough wood to dry or bake the brick with fire. A plan of the ruins seemed to indicate that the temple was built in terraces, rising to the ziggurat or stage tower, but the means of ascent were not indicated. A branch canal had furnished an approach for worshippers and others to a quay in front of the temple. Numerous jars were found, and inscribed bricks and stones, and engraved objects of agate,

turquoise, glass, and lapis-lazuli. Some of these contained the names of kings hitherto unknown. One dynasty of Persian mountaineers — the Cossæan, ruling from 1800 to 1500 B. C., of which little has been known hitherto — furnished a large number of inscriptions. Inscriptions of Sargon of Agadé, 3800 B. C., were also discovered. Inscribed clay tablets were found in great numbers, dating from 2300 to 400 B. C. Coffins were found with dates and inscriptions, and one of unbaked clay covered with a blue enamel was carried to Constantinople. The difficulties, hardships, and dangers of the explorers, principally from the Bedouin Arabs were, vividly described. It is to be regretted that these interesting and instructive lectures were not attended by more members of the Society.

All the lectures of the course, and our annual meeting, were held at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, the use of which, as heretofore, was offered rent free to the Society. The Society has been fortunate in this matter, as otherwise the limited income at its disposal would have rendered it impossible to give a course of lectures.

Very respectfully,

FITZ GERALD TISDALL,
Secretary.

SUMMARY LIST OF ALL PUBLICATIONS BEARING THE SEAL OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

A. Publications of the Institute Proper.

Annual Reports 1–13.
Papers, Classical Series, Vol. I. and Vol. III. No. 1.
Papers, American Series, Vols. I. to V.
Bulletin I.
Report on the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, by WM. HAYES WARD, 1884–85. (1886.)
Index to Publications, 1879–89. By WM. STETSON MERRILL. (1891.) Boards, pp. 89.

B. Publications of the American School at Athens.

Annual Reports 1–10.
Papers, Vols. I. to V.
Bulletins I., II.
Preliminary Report on an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor, during the Summer of 1884, by J. R. S. STERRETT. (1885.)

C. Reprints from the American Journal of Archæology.

Doric Shaft and Base found at Assos, by J. T. CLARKE.
Proto-Ionic Capital found at Neandreia, by J. T. CLARKE.
Notes on Oriental Antiquities, by W. H. WARD.
Gargara, Lamponia, and Pionia, Towns of the Troad, by J. T. CLARKE.

D. Publication by a separate Society of the Institute.

Wisconsin Society. Report of First Annual Meeting held at Madison, May 2, 1890. With Addresses by J. D. BUTLER and C. E. BENNETT. (1890.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The Summary given above will suffice as a check list in ascertaining whether a file is complete to date. The latest publications entered are the 13th Annual Report of the Institute (1892), to which these notes are appended, and Institute Papers, American Series IV., which is now (June 1892) ready to print.

All publications not out of print may be obtained, by purchase, of DAMRELL AND UPHAM, Washington Street, Boston. For information regarding the publications of the American School, address T. W. LUDLOW, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y., Secretary of the Managing Board of the School. The publications of the Institute will hereafter be in charge of WM. H. H. BEEBE, Recording Secretary, Columbia College, New York.

In the following notes the order of the Summary is repeated.

A. Publications of the Institute Proper.

Archæological Institute, Annual Reports: —

First Annual Report, with accompanying papers. (1880.) In red cloth, pp. 163. Fully illustrated.

The papers are: —

I. A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines, with a Scheme of Exploration of the Ruins in New Mexico and elsewhere. By LEWIS H. MORGAN.

II. Ancient Walls of Monte Leone, in the Province of Grosseto, Italy. By W. J. STILLMAN.

III. Archæological Notes on Greek Shores. Part I. By JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE.

Annual Reports, 2–13, uniform, in paper: —

The Fifth and Tenth Reports, in particular, contain important archæological papers.

The First Report is long since out of print, and in demand. The Secretary has no spare copies of this Report, and but few of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth.

Papers, Classical Series, I. (1882.) Report on the Investigation at Assos, 1881. By JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE. With an Appendix containing Inscriptions from Assos and Lesbos, and Papers by W. C. LAWTON and J. S. DILLER. 8vo. Boards. pp. 215. Illustrated.

Vol. II. will continue the report upon the investigations at Assos in 1881–83. It is nearly all in print.

Vol. III is to be made up of several independent papers. One only has been already issued, in paper covers, viz.: —

Vol. III. No. 1. Telegraphing among the Ancients. By AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM.

Papers, American Series, I. (1881.) 1. Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico. 2. Report upon the Ruins of the Pueblo of Pecos. By A. F. BANDELIER. 8vo. Boards. pp. 135. Illustrated. Second Edition.

II. (1884.) Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico in 1881. By A. F. BANDELIER. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 326. Illustrated.

This volume is wholly out of print. A permitted reprint in larger form, and bound in scarlet cloth, appeared several years ago in Boston, and of this a few copies can still be had, by purchase only.

III. (1890.) Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States, carried on mainly in the Years from 1880 to 1885. Part I. By A. F. BANDELIER. pp. 218. 8vo. Boards. Illustrated.

IV. (1892.) Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States, carried on mainly in the Years from 1880 to 1885. Part II. By A. F. BANDELIER. pp. 591. 8vo. Boards. Illustrated.

V. (1890.) Contributions to the History of the Southwestern Portion of the United States. By A. F. BANDELIER. Boards. pp. 206.

This volume is at the same time a portion of the report of the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition.

Institute Bulletin I. (1883) contains the following papers: —

I. Work of the Institute in 1882.

II. Report of A. F. BANDELIER on his Investigations in 1882.

III. Notes on a Terra-cotta Figurine from Cyprus. By THOMAS W. LUDLOW.

Institute Bulletin I. is out of print, and difficult to obtain.

B. Publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881–84.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884–85.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885–87.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887–88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886–87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887–88).

Eighth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1888–89. With the Reports of Charles Waldstein, Litt. D., Ph. D., L. H. D., Director, and Frank B. Tarbell, Ph. D., Annual Director.

Ninth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1889–90. With the Reports of Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Director, and S. Stanhope Orris, Ph. D., L. H. D., Annual Director.

Tenth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1890–91. With the Reports of Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Director, and Rufus B. Richardson, Ph. D., Annual Director.

Papers of the School, I. (1882–83.) Published in 1885. 8vo. pp. viii and 262. Illustrated.

CONTENTS: —

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

II. (1883–84.) An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor in 1884. By J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D. [With Inscriptions, and two new maps by Professor H. KIEPERT.] Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 344.

III. (1884–85.) The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885. By J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D. [With Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor KIEPERT.] Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 448.

IV. (1885–86.) Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 277. Illustrated.

CONTENTS: —

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.

3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx, and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

V. (1886–90.) Published in 1892. 8vo. pp. 314. Illustrated.

CONTENTS: —

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon, by W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, by C. D. Buck.
3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown Inscriptions, by George B. Hussey.
4. The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon, by Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai, by F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attika, by Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia, by J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890, by Charles Waldstein, H. S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantineian Reliefs, by Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia, by Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix, by A. C. Merriam.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882–83. (1883.)

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883–84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883–84. (1885.)

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. STERRETT. (1885.)

C. Reprints from the American Journal of Archæology.

As these papers have appeared unchanged in the Journal, they are not needed by any who possess a file of that periodical. They were, however, included by Mr. Merrill in his Index, and are in a certain sense reports to the Institute. The Secretary has a few copies of all these papers. Some later reprints and preprints have been passed over in this list.

N. B. The Secretary urgently requests all who possess copies of the following issues, and who do not desire to retain them, to forward them to him. They will be used to complete the files of leading libraries, whence requests therefor are constantly coming in.

First Annual Report of the Institute, with Papers.
Annual Reports of the Institute, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Papers, American Series, II.
Institute Bulletin, I.